FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

14 JUNE 1983

Lebanon

Israeli and Syrian forces in the Al-Biqa' valley engaged in limited artillery exchanges on 13 June with renewed clashes the following morning, according to Voice of Lebanon radio. However, monitored Syrian media did not mention any such incidents and the IDF spokesman announced in a statement reported by Jerusalem radio that exchanges of fire did not occur. Neither Syrian nor Israeli media mentioned an earlier Voice of Lebanon radio report that Israeli aircraft overflew Syrian territory "up to Damascus."

In another development the IDF spokesman denied reports of a mass escape from the Ansar detention camp in southern Lebanon, asserting that the only detainee to attempt escape had been killed, Jerusalem radio reported. Earlier, a Lebanese security source claimed that 20-30 detainees had escaped, according to KUNA.

Syria

Syria wants to keep the door open to a visit by Secretary of State Shultz but it will not discuss the Lebanese-Israeli agreement with him, according to "well-informed Syrian sources" cited by Amman radio. Meanwhile, Radio Monte Carlo reported that Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has accepted "in principle" an invitation from Shultz to visit the United States.

PLO Affairs

'Arafat in Al-Biqa' — After completing his latest diplomatic tour with a brief visit to the UAE, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat returned to Lebanon via Damascus and presided over a meeting of Fatah military commanders in Shtawrah, according to reports by Aden Voice of Palestine radio and Radio Monte Carlo.

PLO-Muslim Brotherhood Friction — The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine issued statements in Damascus accusing Muslim Brothers of attacking other Palestinian students in West Bank universities, Radio Monte Carlo reported. The statements follow recent violent clashes between pro-PLO students and Muslim Brotherhood members in Bi'r Zayt University, the radio noted.

Egypt

Relations With Israel — Israel has rejected Egypt's protest over the establishment of an Israeli Defense Ministry office in Jerusalem last year, MENA reported. Egypt had told the Israelis that the decision to set up the office in "Arab Jerusalem" violated Security Council resolutions, the Camp David Accords, and the peace treaty.

Relations with U.S. — First Foreign Under Secretary Usamah al-Baz met with Assistant Secretary of State for Middle East Affairs Nicholas Veliotes in Washington and delivered a personal message from President Husni Mubarak to President Reagan, MENA reported. Meanwhile, Mubarak received a letter from Reagan delivered by the U.S. ambassador in Cairo, MENA noted.

Iran-Iraq War

Gulf mediation efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war have been successful and the progress made will soon be reflected in intensive meetings between the two parties to the conflict, the London weekly magazine *Al-Majallah* reported citing "informed Arab sources." According to the sources, Iran has dropped its demand for a change in the Iraqi regime before ending the war, but still insists on massive compensation for its losses. This demand is still under consideration by the Arab sides concerned with ending the conflict. Iraq also responded to the mediation efforts, the sources added, but insists that a cease-fire be part of an overall agreement to end the war and reserves the right to strike at Iranian military and economic targets until a final agreement is reached.

In another development a senior Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry official held separate meetings with the Iranian and Iraqi ambassadors to Kuwait, KUNA reported. After the meeting the Iraqi envoy stated that the talks dealt with the "overall development of conditions" in the region, including technical aspects of dealing with the Gulf oil slick, the report said.

Afghanistan

Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost, en route to Geneva, met with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, Kabul radio reported. They exchanged views on a "number of topics" concerning Afghan-Soviet relations and other subjects of mutual interest, the radio added.

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'Arafat Concludes Mideast Tour, Denounces Israel

Addresses Fighters in YAR

GF102010 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] made an inspection visit to the forces of Sabra fighters in the YAR. He was accompanied by Brother Hani al-Hasan, member of the Fatah Central Committee; and Brother Nabil 'Amr, member of the Fatah Revolutionary Council. The brother commander in chief made a speech before the commanders, officers, and members of the forces, in which he reviewed the political and military situations in the region. He also noted the escalating Zionist threats to the joint forces in Al-Biqa' and northern Lebanon.

The following is a summary of the main points included in the speech of the brother commander in chief:

1: The conflict with the Zionist enemy has not stopped and it will not decrease. It is true that last year's battles in the south and the glorious Beirut battle were the epic of armed struggle. What the enemy is suffering from in the escalating operations of the joint forces decisively confirms that the battle is continuing and that the Zionist gamble on ending the revolution and on its allies in Lebanon has ended in complete failure, due to the successful war of attrition that is being waged by the heros of the joint forces.

2: The central goal of the Zionist enemy and U.S. Administration on the political level is to remove the PLO from the center ring after their attempt to persuade the world that it does not represent the Palestinian people as Shultz once declared. However, the profound facts that are being heard by the Palestinian people and their heros stress to the entire world that the PLO is the central and hard number in the region's equation, and that no solution can be applied in this region unless it is based on the fixed national rights of the Palestinian people.

3: The internal structure of our movement and revolution is becoming increasingly stronger and more coherent. It is not shaken by the hostile wind which blows against it from many sides. What protects this structure and increases its strength and power is the national genuineness that characterizes the children of this revolution and the absolute commitment to our legitimate mission in which the highest form of democracy is being practiced.

4: The attempts to distract the Palestinian revolution from practicing its struggle role on the Arab and international levels will not succeed, and the revolution will continue its struggle moves on all levels, while taking guidance from the resolutions of the PNC and relying on the rifles of its revolutionaries and the support of its masses inside and outside the occupied territory for their revolution, as well as the support of its many friends in various parts of the world.

Visits PDRY, Stresses Unity

GF120716 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] yesterday visited the camp of the Shatila Martyrs' forces in the PDRY. He was accompanied by brothers Abu Iyad, Hani al-Hasan, 'Abbas Zaki, and Nabil 'Amr. He met with the combatants and the officers. He addressed them, reviewing the latest developments in the Palestinian Arab and international arenas.

He referred to the current dispute, and denounced all external interference which is designed to escalate the situation and to cause a rift within the movement. Brother Abu 'Ammar stressed on the unity of the Fatah movement. He said that Fatah cannot be divided and that those who think that they can create dissent within Fatah — with the aim eliminating the Palestinian revolution in order to implement the conspiracy against the Palestinian revolution — are mistaken.

Brother Abu Iyad explained in detail the external interference in our private affairs. He reviewed the efforts which were, and still are being undertaken by the leadership to solve the bad situation, in order to ensure the unity of the movement and its leading role in the heroic struggle which the Palestinian people launched against imperialism and Zionism in order to gain their legitimate rights.

Reports on PLO-PDRY Talks

GF120810 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO executive committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolutionary forces, left Aden yesterday after concluding a visit to the PDRY during which he held discussions with state and party officials on the latest developments in the Arab and international arenas. He was seen off by Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, in addition to a number of party and state officials and Brother 'Abbas Zaki, PLO representative in Aden.

In a statement to our radio correspondent, Brother Abu 'Ammar expressed his satisfaction with the intensive meetings which he held with his brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, saying that these talks dealt with all the current issues of the region, foremost of which is the situation resulting from the Israeli threats and massing [of forces] which are directed against the PLO and the Palestinian people. He added that they also discussed the situation in the Arab region and the situation in the Palestinian arena in particular.

Brother Abu 'Ammar praised the support demonstrated by the PDRY chairman, party, government and people to maintain the unity of the Palestinian ranks and of the PLO power in addition

to their willingness to provide full support — within their capabilities — to the [PLO's] struggle and fight for the interest of its people and its just issue.

On the current siutation in the Arab arena following the Zionist threats and its latest military maneuvers, brother Abu 'Ammar called on the national and progressive powers in the Arab region to strongly and powerfully confront these challenges in order to be able to confront these imperialist U.S.-Zionist plots which are directed against our Arab nation. Brother Abu 'Ammar added that these Zionist threats were recently directed against the PLO and its leadership. He referred to the warning made by the Israeli defense minister in which he blamed the PLO for the escalating operations, and for the war of attrition behind the enemy lines.

Concluding his statement, Brother Abu 'Ammar demanded the escalation of the official stand in order to confront and foil these challenges.

Ends Tour in Damascus

JN131310 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1300 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] In Damascus, a source close to the PLO has announced that Yasir 'Arafat returned to the Syrian capital today and immediately left for the eastern area of Lebanon's Al-Biqa' at the end of a 10-day tour of Arab capitals.

'Arafat Meets Fatah Military Leaders in Al-Biqa'

NC131422 Paris AFP in English 1407 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Shtawrah, Central Lebanon, June 13 (AFP) — Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yasir 'Arafat met with top military leaders of his Fatah movement after arriving here today in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' valley, correspondents in the region reported. The two-hour meeting was said to include PLO second-in-command Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], Fatah's commander-in-chief for the Al-Biqa' valley Abu Hatim, and Fatah's commander-in-chief for Lebanon and Syria Abu al-Mu'tasim.

Mr 'Arafat, who faces serious opposition within Fatah, the PLO's principal movement, has just completed a tour of Gulf countries, Romania, Algeria, and India. His return here today marks the end of an 18-day absence from the region.

PNC's Al-Fahum Meets With Uzbekistan's Salimov

GF131907 Doha QNA in Arabic 1840 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Damascus, 13 Jun (QNA) — Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council, met in Damascus today with Akil Salimov, secretary of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, who is currently visting Syria. During the meeting, the situation in the Middle East was reviewed. The two sides emphasized the importance of the Palestinian national unity within the PLO, and the importance of relations between the PLO and Syria through the confrontation of the hostile designs. The two sides also affirmed the need for continued Soviet-Palestinian relations to confront rascist Zionist and imperialism.

Syria's Khaddam Meets With Fatah's Nimr Salih

JN131758 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1720 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Telephone dispatch from Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Damascus Louis Faris]

[Excerpt] On the Palestinian level, particularly on the level of the rebellion within the Fatah movement, Syria today continued its intensive efforts to mediate between the two sides. I have learned that Foreign Minister Khaddam has received Nimr Salih, alias Abu Salih, whereas the tripartite Syrian leadership committee, led by Mahmud al-Ayyubi, met with some figures who oppose Yasir 'Arafat.

'Arafat returned to Damascus at dawn today from Bahrain, where he met with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi. 'Arafat left for Al-Biqa' immediately after arriving here and met in Shtawrah with some of his senior aides, including Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], Abu az-Za'im ['Atallah Muhammad 'Atallah], Abu Hajim, Abu al-Mu'tasim [Ahmad 'Afanah], Abu Khalid Yasin, and Abu Hani. He briefed them on the results of his tour and contacts, and reviewed with them the situation in Lebanon.

I have also learned that Syria has once again warned all those concerned that it will not tolerate any of the two conflicting sides' resorting to arms, whether this is done on Syrian or Lebanese territory.

DFLP's Hawatimah on Palestinian Struggle, Unity

GF132001 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 12 Jun 83

[From "News and Reports" program]

[Text] Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, has expressed his hope for all the Palestinian factions to form a unified party of the Palestinian working class and the struggling poor Palestinians in the same way that the three factions for national action in the PDRY formed a unified party, the Yemeni Socialist Party.

In an interview with the newspaper *14 October*, which was published today, Nayif Hawatimah talked about the serious events on the Palestinian arena which are developing daily,and which pose extremely serious challenges on various levels. He said that after the transfer of the Palestinian resistance forces from Beirut, the second stage of the invasion of Lebanon and the siege of Beirut began immediately. This stage was represented in the Zionist invasion forces' adherence to all the occupied Lebanese territories and their occupation operation in pressuring the Lebanese authorities and masses in order to impose Israel's conditions, either in the form of the capitulatory agreement — which is similar to the Sadat-Israeli agreement — or some other form of agreement.

He said that the Palestinian resistance believes that Lebanon's national right for the enemy to withdraw from its territories according to UN Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509 have

been abrogated along with all the rights of the Lebanese people to protect their territories, unity, and sovereignty on these territories without any conditions. In return, the Israeli-Lebanese agreement was imposed under the pressure of the U.S. Administration and the Israeli tanks.

He said that Palestinian resistance foiled the U.S. plans in the region twice. The first defeat was in the PNC, where the Americans and the Arab reactionaries were expecting a series of resolutions to be issued that would feed the mill of the Reagan plan and the U.S. capitulatory solutions to the issues of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The PNC session instead came out with a series of resolutions which constitute a firm commitment to the PLO's program which affirms that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The second defeat was Jordan's announcement of the collapse of the Palestinian-Jordanian talks, because in these talks the Jordanian authorities wanted to be deputized to act on behalf of the Palestinian people and the PLO on the basis of the Reagan plan, and this was rejected.

In his interview with the newspaper, Nayif Hawatimah said that the U.S. administration insisted on ignoring the PLO, and the right of the Palestinian people to establish their independent state through public statements made by Reagan and Shultz to the Arab countries, calling on them to retreat from the Rabat summit resolutions of 1974 which recognized the PLO's unilateral representation of the Palestinian people and their right for return, self-determination and independent state.

He affirmed that confrontation of all those developments requires all forms of support to the Lebanese national resistance and correction of the Palestinian-Syrian relations and their development on the level of joint struggle against the capitulatory defeatist U.S. plans.

It also requires an increase in the level of Arab masses' credibility for the PLO, the national forces and Syria in particular and all the steadfast and liberation forces in general, and the promotion of relations with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries from relations of a limited and pragmatic nature among a lot of Arab nationalist states to firm strategic relations.

PFLP, DFLP on Student Incidents in W. Bank, Gaza

JN131250 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Two Palestinian organizations have denounced the activities of elements belonging to the Muslim Brotherhood Organization against pro-PLO elements in a number of universities in the West Bank and Gaza. The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] and the PFLP yesterday issued two statements in Damascus in which they accused the Muslim Brothers along with agents of the Jordanian regime of attacking the students of An-Najah University in Nabulus and the universities of Bi'r Zayt and Gaza. Last week, Bi'r Zayt University was the scene of violent clashes between pro-PLO students and elements of the Muslim Brothers.

The two fronts called on the PLO Executive Committee to take the necessary steps to stop the attacks on the university students. The PFLP called for expelling the president of the Islamic University in Gaza, Muhammad Saqr, for his sympathy with the Muslim Brothers.

Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, head of the PLO Information Department, has hailed the patriotic students who are working to achieve the unity of the Palestinian organizations in the occupied territories and who are confronting those exploiting Islam.

BAHRAIN

Riyadh: 'Arafat Leaves Manama 12 June

GF130634 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLC Executive Committee, left Manama last night following a short visit to Bahrain as part of his current tour to a number of Arab countries.

Before leaving Manama, 'Arafat stated that during his talks with Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain, he agreed with the amir on exchanging consultations with the rest of the Arab brothers on the possibility of holding an Arab summit at the level of a seven-member committee, seven-member summit, or plenary summit. He said his talks also dealt with efforts being exerted inside the UN Security Council for halting the arbitrary Israeli practices against the Palestinian people, especially in southern Lebanon.

'Arafat also noted that he has briefed the amir of Bahrain on the recent Israeli threats through which the enemy is trying to carry out a new operation against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

Arab League's Chedli Klibi Arrives 12 June

GF121753 Manama Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Bahrain from Kuwait at 1800 today on a short visit to Bahrain as part of a tour of area countries. He was received at the airport by Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah and senior Foreign Ministry officials.

In a statement to WAKH on his arrival Klibi said that his visit to Bahrain is within the framework of consultations he is holding with Arab leaders on the current Arab situation which requires a unified stand that is capable of deterring Zionist plots and attempts to split the Arab ranks. Klibi added: I look forward to meeting with His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah and exchanging views with his highness on current Arab issues and ways of achieving Arab solidarity.

The Arab League secretary general said that he and the foreign minister will discuss current regional issues.

In conclusion, Chedli Klibi expressed pride in Bahrain's stands and efforts to support joint Arab action both within the GCC and within the Arab League framework.

Received by Amir

GF122021 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Manama, 12 Jun (WAKH) — His Highness the Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received here this evening Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, who is currently visiting Manama within a tour of a number of the region's states.

The meeting was attended by Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, prime minister; Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and commander in chief of Bahrain Defense Force; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, minister of foreign affairs; and Shaykh 'Ali ibn Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Interior Ministry under secretary for immigration and passport affairs.

Current developments in the Arab arena, especially what concerns the efforts for reuniting Arab ranks were reviewed during the meeting.

Amir Receives Eritrean Official 13 June

GF132011 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1935 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Manama, 13 Jun (WAKH) — Amir of Bahrain His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah today received in Manama Osman Saleh Sabbe, Eritrean Liberation Front Central Council chairman, who is currently visiting Manama. The meeting was attended by Bahraini Foreign Affairs Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah.

Following the meeting, the Eritrean official told WAKH that he explained to the amir of Bahrain the situation of the Eritrean revolution and the difficult conditions it is experiencing. He said: His Highness Shaykh 'Isa reaffirmed his country's backing and support for the Eritrean people's right to obtain their freedom, independence and legitimate rights.

On the current situation of the Eritrean revolution, he said that the Eritrean revolution is strongly and firmly confronting the Ethiopian military campaign, in which 120,000 troops are taking part. He pointed out that 6 months have elapsed since the start of this campaign, and the Ethiopian forces have failed to penetrate the Eritrean liberated territories. He pointed out that the Eritrean revolution has made a number of accomplishments on various levels. It has succeeded in obtaining the support of the European Parliament for the right to self-determination and has won the support of France and a number of African countries.

The Eritrean official expressed hope that the Eritrean issue will be discussed by the United Nations in its next session this year. He said: The Eritrean people have been suffering from war and drought for the past 2 years. That is why we called on the humanitarian organizations to provide the Eritrean people with supplies.

Pakistani Envoy Leaves for Qatar

GF101936 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Manama, 10 Jun (WAKH) — Najim Saqib Khan, envoy of the president of Pakistan, left Manama for Doha tonight following a 2-day visit to Bahrain in the course of his tour of a number of countries in the region. During the visit, the Pakistani envoy delivered a letter to Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain, from General Mohammad Ziaul Haq,

president of the Republic of Pakistan, on bilateral relations and issues of interest to the Islamic world.

KUWAIT

Official Meets With Iranian, Iraqi Ambassadors

LD131432 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1403 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Kuwait, 13 Jun (KUNA) — Rashid ar-Rashid, Foreign Ministry under secretary, had separate meetings today with Iran's Ambassador to Kuwait Dr 'Ali Shams Ardakani and Iraq's Ambassador Abd al-Jabbar 'Umar Ghani.

The Iraqi ambassador stated after his meeting with Ar-Rashid that [word indistinct] dealt with the overall developments of conditions in the region, including the technical aspects of dealing with the oil slick. He said that the discussion did not deal with other subjects or new issues.

QATAR

Amir Meets With Arab League's Secretary General

GF132003 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1938 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Doha, 13 Jun (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the amir of Qatar, received here this evening Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League. During the meeting, they reviewed the current Arab situation, particularly the developments on the Arab arena. They also discussed the means to unify ranks and clear the Arab air. The meeting was attended by Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of foreign affairs.

Chedli Klibi arrived in Doha yesterday on a visit to Qatar within his current tour of a number of countries in the region.

SAUDI ARABIA

Tunisian Prime Minister Leaves After Visit

LD131408 Riyadh SPA in English 1232 gmt 13 jun 83

[Text] Jidda, June 13, SPA — Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali left here today after a one-day private visit to the Kingdom. He was seen off by high ranking officials.

UAE

PLO's 'Arafat Arrives From Bahrain 13 June

GF131917 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and the commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, arrived this morning in Abu Dhabi from Manama. This visit is within his current tour of a number of Arab countries.

YAR

Fatah's Salah Khalaf Arrives in San'a'

GF121746 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, member of Fatah Central Committee, arrived in San'a' today on a short visit to the republic.

In a statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY upon his arrival, he said that during his visit he will hold talks with the officials, particularly Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress, on the relations between the Yemeni and Palestinian revolutions, the recent developments on the Arab arena and the current Arab and international issues. He concluded his statement by affirming the bonds of fraternity between the Yemeni and Palestinian people and said that the Yemeni people waged the most honorable battles next to their Palestinian brothers, the Yemeni blood was mixed with the Palestinian blood, and they became one people through the unity of blood.

He was welcomed by Dr Ahmad al-Asfahi, minister of education, secretary of the Standing Committee, and protocol representatives; Hikmat Zayd, director of the PLO office in San'a'; and Lieutenant Colonel Abu Humayd, commander of the Sabra camp in San'a'.

Received by President

GF131745 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress, today received Brother Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee.

During the meeting they exchanged views on a number of issues, foremost of which is the firm relations that link the Yemeni and the Palestinian revolutions. The brother president was also informed on the results of the visit undertaken recently by Brother Abu Iyad to Moscow.

The meeting was attended by Dr Ahmad al-Asfahi, education minister and secretary of the Standing Committee; Brother Hikmat Zayd, PLO representative in San'a' and Brother 'Abbas Zaki, PLO representative in Aden.

President Mubarak AL-HAWADITH Interview
PM101020 London Al-Hawadith in Arabic 10 Jun 83
pp 13-19

[Interview with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak by Muhammad 'Abd al-Mawla and Nash'at at-Taghlabi in Cairo on 4 June]

[Excerpt] *Al-Hawadith*: Mr President, the 5-year plan drawn up by the Egyptian Government under your leadership provides for a gradual tackling of the economic problems. Have any measures been taken to ease the present hardships prior to the full implementation of the 5-year plan?

Mubarak: Some things are urgent and some are not. They must be included in a plan. You cannot work without a plan. We tried to do without a plan for many years. The results are well-known. I must have a target. Once the target or targets are set I begin implementation which is what the plan stands for. Even in war, one first assesses the situation and then makes his decision. For example, if I decide to break this object, how should I do it? What are the steps and what is the plan? The same principle applies to the army: assessment and decision. Our decision is to end the people's sufferings within a 10-year period. We have done very well. We will do it in two stages. I will, for example, achieve such and such objectives in the first 5 years under the 5-year plan. We have had comprehensive studies. On the basis of our decision we begin drawing up an implementation plan. That is the meaning of a plan. There are set targets. How are they to be achieved? Some are urgent. We know that certain things are urgent while other things can wait but all must come under a plan. If I do certain things outside the plan, everything would then become urgent and require urgent steps. Some of our problems have been accumulating for 20, 30, or even 40 years — 40 years of problems. You may talk about the sewage system. I have said in my speech that we intend to spend on the sewage system during this period as much as or rather more than we did in half a century. The same thing applies to the telephone network — massive appropriations. This is because we have had these problems for a long time. The sewage system has not been repaired since the days of the monarchy. There was once a so-called 100-day project. It was something like a simple sedative. Electricity Minister 'Izzat Salamah was in charge of it. This is the case of the sewage system. Furthermore, the population is steadily increasing. After the October war and the open door policy, the pressure increased. One could not even use the telephone. One half of Cairo could not speak to the other half. People used instead to go by car from one half of Cairo to the other in order to do what they had to do. That was easier than just picking up the telephone on the off chance that you may or may not get a response. Much has now changed in the telephone network but the sewage system remains. Three billion pounds are needed for Cairo alone. Can one do it in 1 year? It is impossible, but we have started. Some necessary equipment has not arrived yet. I think it will take 5 to 7 years, not less. We are dealing with the telephone network and housing problem. These problems have come to the surface all at once. If, as the saying goes, you get all Qarun's money, that is if you find all the money you need, you still would not have the manpower to do the job in the desired period of time. So the hardships must be alleviated gradually. There is such a thing as subsidy, for bread and other items. Of course, you cannot stop it all in one go. How can one stop 800 million or 2 billion [pounds subsidy] all in one go? Then there is the question of salaries. How can I put 800 million [pounds] in circulation when there is no equivalent annual production output? That would mean inflation and it would mean that prices would go up to double, treble or even four times their present level.

A visiting Saudi told me 3 years ago that they had a 90 percent pay increase. I found that strange. He then told me: Do you know what happened? The big sugar importers came to me and said: You import so many tons of sugar every year. Sugar prices have gone up. We will pay you the difference if you sell at a certain price. They gave him millions and they put the salaries up. They sold some quantities at international prices and the rest on the black market. This is useless.

He also told me: The resulting price increases were astronomical. This happened some time ago. It would have been better if they had not increased the salaries.

When I increase salaries I must see that there is an equivalent increase in output because the public demand for consumer goods will increase. I must have goods in the market equivalent to the money I am going to dish out. Otherwise, when the people have enough money to buy 200 bars of soap, for example, and can only find 100 bars of soap in the market, the black market will flourish and prices will double or treble, and so on.

On the spring holiday I gave 15 days [pay bonus]. As a result there was a public rush for salted fish [a traditional Egyptian meal on this occasion]. A town like Ismailia consumes 70 tons of salted fish. Of course high demand leads to high prices. It is a matter of supply and demand. There is nothing you can do about it.

Al-Hawadith: You have imposed certain restrictions on the open door policy, that is, on the free import of consumer goods. Was this step taken to ensure that the open door policy is applied only to production projects, and could such application be fruitful without a radical change in the state's general establishments?

Mubarak: No, who told you that?

Al-Hawadith: Did Egypt not impose restrictions on the import of consumer goods in the interest of the national products?

Mubarak: You are good people, so I will be frank with you. On the question of restricting the import of consumer goods, of course every state wants to protect its industries. If I do not restrict the import of consumer goods which are produced locally and if I do not encourage local products what is going to happen to our production and when are we going to advance to the level of other states? How will I feed the people? I want factories to produce and I want employment. I want people to work and get paid. I would not be encouraging local products if I imported consumer goods. It may be said that some [imported] items are very cheap and that local products cost a bit more, but for what reason? I am building an industry and employing workers, engineers, technicians, and doctors. Rather than have good for theft, terrorism [as published] and such things I restrict the import of luxury goods and consumer goods. For example, I do not import apples. I have oranges. I use the money which would

have been paid for apples for other purposes. For example, you sent word that you wanted us to buy apples. Well, I do not import apples. Even smuggling would not do any good. We do not import certain luxury goods because we do not want to put pressure on our hard currency reserves and because we must under all circumstances protect our national industries. This is why we have controlled — not uncontrolled — restrictions on the import of consumer goods.

Al-Hawadith: We were referring to uncontrolled imports not uncontrolled restrictions.

Mubarak: This is reasonable. We rationalize to determine what we should and should not import. The second point is about the question of changing the frameworks. Did you mean individuals? Who is to be changed? This a continuous process. Am I to change the ministers? What problems are there at the lower levels? Should I change 75 per cent of the establishments? These are the types of people we have. What does rationalization mean? I look at the problems and I punish those who obstruct and who swindle. This is the way to do it. If you resort to the method of change it would mean firing half the people and eliminating an entire generation. Then you have to bring in the new generation and teach and train it, and to do that well you need time, otherwise it would follow in the footsteps of the previous generation. We are human beings and this is human nature. Even in the United States there is terrible bureaucracy. I once said to Carter when he told me that the buses purchase was delayed because of Egypt's bureaucracy, I told him: Your bureaucracy is worse than ours. You have had some of our papers [correspondence] for 3 months. He answered: You may be mistaken. I said: No, I am right.

We now have an activation [English word used here] process in relation to the open door policy. First of all, I agree with you. The open door policy was new to people. Some were apprehensive and others were greedy. This is not the case now. The situation now is much better, but changing management is a different matter. We did change ministers and managements several times but this method does not yield results. Let us be scientific and realistic. I diagnose the disease and then cure it. I refer [those responsible] to trial and do not cover up for them. Covering up is what causes these problems. Even if you plant an angel in this kind of atmosphere he will change. What are you going to do? Get rid of half the people, of the director, assistant director, clerks, secretaries and all? The whole world is like that. It is not just us. We are a poor country but look at the very rich states. We are changing as necessary. We remove obstacles and if someone is not doing his job well we transfer him, but am I to assume that everything is bad? If so I would not be able to do any work. Let us be realistic and let us not overreact. There is the sword of the law. No ruler or rulers shall cover up for anyone's failure. This is the way to effect reform. Does change mean removing people?

Al-Hawadith: What role is Arab capital playing in Egypt's development?

Mubarak: The size of Arab investments is really not what one would imagine. Most investments are Egyptian although some are foreign. There are some Arab investments but their role is limited.

Al-Hawadith: How can they be improved?

Mubarak: With confidence. The more confidence there is the more people are likely to invest. On the other hand there are some who wish to invest but on special conditions and laws, but why? One investor once came to me and said: I have $5 million to invest. He then took members of the opposition parties to Kuwait to come to some agreement with them there. Do we have four governments in the country? As soon as they left I directed that there should be no dealings with them. Who in the world would go and conclude agreements with opposition parties? This is futile. Let us be frank. There is a government and it is responsible constitutionally to the people. He made a mistake. Even the opposition parties did not do it. Furthermore, are the decisions made by the opposition parties?

Al-Hawadith: The left is talking about a political vacuum resulting from the tyranny of the ruling party. It says that the ruling party does not respect the views of the opposition. On the other hand, in democratic societies the opposition usually has a specific program which it submits to the people to gain power. Noticeably all observers believe that the Egyptian opposition opposes for the sake of opposition and without any specific program. Is there a plan to support the opposition if it organized itself and benefited from the Western experiments?

Mubarak: I do not object to anyone who offers solutions in the interest of development in our country, and I mean any solution whether it comes from the opposition, from outside or from inside. If it is suitable we will adopt it. Actually you have answered your own question. I have said it before. I said it in my speech. I would like the opposition to participate. When the 5-year plan was announced nobody spoke about it. I was in the United States. A man submits a plan and the whole world talks about it pointing to its merits or demerits, but here the 5-year plan passed as if there was no 5-year plan. What is government? Government is no longer a question of games and whims. It is great responsibility. When you have a plan, if you are patriotic you discuss it and you tell the government this is wrong and that on the basis of scientific research we think such and such should be done. This is real opposition. The opposition should serve the people. Anyway, I still say that the opposition is still young and they are free, and so we say never mind, we will overlook the excesses, but everyone should be his own judge.

Al-Hawadith: The People's Assembly term will expire shortly. Will there be a change in the electoral law in view of complaints by the opposition regarding the present electoral system?

Mubarak: The opposition complains about everything. If I make it [electoral system] on an individual basis they will say there is a forgery and if I make it a list system they will demand proportional representation and even if I make it proportional representation still they will not be pleased. I can tell you nothing at the moment. We are considering things.

Al-Hawadith: Egyptian-Sudanese relations in the sixties and seventies were in a state of ebb and flow. Sudan always complained that its agreements with Egypt are blocked by bureaucratic obstacles. There is now the integration plan between Egypt and Sudan which for the first time provides for the unity of the

Nile valley. Will it be possible within a short period of time to overcome this kind of obstacles so as to hasten the implementation of integration?

Mubarak: We are establishing an integration fund in order to be free of government bureaucracy. This is a special body. Investments are included in it within the framework of integration between the two countries. But integration or the Integration Fund should not be understood as building sewers for Egypt and sewers for Sudan, or houses for Egypt and houses for Sudan. I will tell you what integration will do for sewers. If we take all the integration funds they will not be enough to build sewers for Cairo, for example. Some people entertain this impression. What is important is that we have set special regulations for the Integration Fund that put it outside the government bureaucracy. It has nothing to do with the government; it has a special team working in it and an integration secretary. Everything is remote from the bureaucracy. But there is no doubt that this takes time. Nevertheless, projects are now being implemented.

Al-Hawadith: Sinai has returned while Tabah remained . Will this land create a problem between you and Israel and is your refraining from visiting Israel due to this problem?

Mubarak: Tabah is a border problem. This Tabah has caused a hullabaloo. Well, we raised the Tabah question because later it will be useful for tourism. Tabah is a very small area in the middle of the desert, but this does not mean that we are going to forget it. It is a border problem and I prefer that we solve it in the near future, God willing. The Israelis always keep things outstanding so that there will be give and take between us. This is a border problem with Israel just as we have a border problem with Libya, Libya with Chad, or Libya with Tunisia. All the world has border problems. The Arab countries have border problems. This does not mean that there will be war. This will be solved through negotiations.

Al-Hawadith: Israel has built installations...

Mubarak: These can be bought. What is the other part of the question?

Al-Hawadith: Your refraining from visiting Israel — is it because of this problem or for other reasons?

Mubarak: I am a head of state and I visit or decline visits as I like. Is there a law in the world that says I should visit Israel?

Al-Hawadith: Visiting or not visiting, sir, is a reflection of relations between two states.

Mubarak: This question of visiting or not visiting has many factors.

The Jews insisted that I visit Jerusalem but I told them no, I am not going to visit Jerusalem because there has been a disagreement between us since 1980. In August 1980 there was an exchange of very strongly worded messages. They said this is the capital of Israel, we said no. They said if you will not visit Jerusalem... I was then avoiding making statements to the press in this regard in order not to stir up troubled waters. At the same time they were saying: If he will not come to visit Jerusalem then he should not come at all. I said: God, is there a protocol between countries that says a head of state can say: If he does not come I will not go? No, this is bad taste. Of course, I am not going. If you ask me if I am going to visit them I say I am not. We have no contract between us. Let him [Begin] come to Al-'Arish. Where is the problem? You should never tell me you must visit. If you want to visit me come and visit; you know where I am. We have no contract.

Al-Hawadith: Egyptian-Israeli relations have become sensitive and lukewarm because of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. For how long will this lukewarmness last and will relations return to normal if Israel withdraws in accordance with the agreement?

Mubarak: We recalled our ambassador after the Beirut operation. I must tell you that we did this as a gesture, for it is wrong to sever our relations with Israel because the time will come when we will need these relations in the interest of the Arabs. This is what they [the Arabs] cannot understand. Why not? Israel does everything possible and impossible in order not to break off relations with Egypt. We use these relations as a weapon in our hands and the Arabs' hands; we use it. But we will not throw away the weapon in our hands just like that. I have told them [the Israelis]; agree with Lebanon on withdrawal from Lebanese territory and I will send you back the ambassador.

Al-Hawadith: Is it if they agree with Lebanon, or if they withdraw from it?

Mubarak: If they sign an agreement with Lebanon I will return the ambassador because I did not break off relations. I only recalled the ambassador for consultations so as to preserve freedom of action. They have signed an agreement but I am waiting for a while. On the contrary I will send him [the ambassador] so as to keep him busy. I had contacted Begin through the ambassador, but when he did not respond I took the action that must be taken.

Al-Hawadith: There is a certain disagreement between Egypt and the United States over the meaning of self-determination. Egypt says that this right was given to all the world's people under the UN Charter while the United States sticks to the narrow interpretation which is autonomy or something near it. Could the Egyptian and U.S. views be reconciled?

Mubarak: The problem is with Israel and not the United States. The problem is with Israel over the concept of autonomy itself. They began to interpret autonomy as being for the people only and not for the land; autonomy has absolutely nothing to do with the land. When Carter was visiting Israel he said that Israel was wrong in interpreting the concept of autonomy as provided for in the Camp David agreement; it is not the concept worked out. This is the big gap between us and Israel in this regard and because of which the talks stopped. And when it was proposed that talks be held in Jerusalem after As-Sadat's death I said: God, what kind of business is this? No, I am not going to Jerusalem. When the Reagan initiative was announced and there was the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement [as published], a new factor was introduced into the situation which is the relations between

the Jordanians and the Palestinians. The initiative did not go beyond Camp David. But later they [Jordanians and Palestinians] did not agree and so I cannot resume the autonomy talks with Israel and the United States because Jordan was supposed to enter into a certain relationship with the Palestinians. This was less than what we were going to achieve.

Al-Hawadith: What do you mean by this point, Mr President? The United States does not recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination while Egypt demands this right on the basis that all the world's peoples have become independent under this right and with UN recognition.

Mubarak: Camp David recognizes the right to determine the future. What is the difference?

Al-Hawadith: But the Americans do not accept this.

Mubarak: They are going along with us. Camp David consists of two papers. They are going along with us in the two papers. Do you know how many papers Camp David is? Two papers only. One concerns Egyptian-Israeli relations which we discussed and under which we reached an agreement and liberated our territory. We gave them the few papers we signed; they [the Israelis] sent an ambassador and we sent an ambassador. I have 120 ambassadors . The second paper concerns the solution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects as well as the Golan and other issues. Since the beginning of the Palestinian problem in 1948 this was the only thing Israel accepted. It rejected all the UN resolutions. This was the only paper it approved. If the Arabs wish to utilize it they are welcome. The first paper has been implemented but in the second paper we reached a deadlock with them. The Camp David offers more than Reagan's initiative, as the Palestinians themselves admit. The paper is here, if you do not want it we will put it in the file. If you [Palestinians] wish to utilize it we will adjust it. Nobody is going to rap anybody else's knuckles.

Al-Hawadith: Egypt has somewhat angrily criticized the PNC resolutions in Algiers....

Interrupting, Mubarak said: I am never angry. They are the ones who become angry. After all we did for them in Beirut and after we helped them to get out of it because they were afraid of a repetition of what happened to them in Jordan, they started insulting us. Why, what have we done to them? Is this the reward for all that we have done? Who exerted more efforts for Lebanese problems and for the Palestinians than we did? Who had the freedom of action? Let's say no more. How did Reagan's initiative come about? It was the result of great pressure by Egypt. They met in Algiers and instead of deciding on the relations between themselves and Jordan they indulged in insulting Egypt. That is no use. They also insulted Egypt at the Baghdad conference.

Al-Hawadith: Now after what happened to Fatah, is there any contact between the Fatah leadership and Egypt?

Mubarak: Contact is continuing. We have Fatah representatives here; they come and go. Contacts are continuing; we hope that God will guide them. The rift among themselves will break their back. They do not realize that there are certain powers manipulating them.

Al-Hawadith: Mr President, you said that if there had been an agreement between Lebanon and Israel in March negotiations between Jordan and Israel would have begun. Did you base this view on the course of the Jordanian-Palestinian negotiations that were going on then? What can happen between the PLO and Jordan now?

Mubarak: If only the Palestinians could agree with Jordan. What is our problem now as Arabs? We all disagree with one another. Show me one time when we agreed. I ask you: when did we ever agree?

Al-Hawadith: The Egyptian-Syrian unity was the only time we agreed. The world went mad.

Mubarak: Those were passing moments. Since the monarchy all the Arabs have been in disagreement. They never sat together at the same table and agreed on anything. Let us, by God, agree to disagree. Let us, sir, not talk to one another and be angry with one another, but let us agree on the general interest.

Al-Hawadith: As they do in Israel?

Mubarak: By God, we failed. There is no calamity in the Arab world on which we can agree. We do not look after our interests. Every individual only looks after his own interest. We in the Arab world must agree. At this moment the Jews reject Reagan's intiative and, of course, they like to reject it so that we will not begin negotiations. This is also so that they can go on building settlements so that by the end of the year they will finish the West Bank and Gaza. Or maybe they will finish by the first half of next year. Who knows? This will become a fait accompli. What can one do? Are you going to throw out all these people [from the settlements]? This is difficult. There was the Reagan initiative after the operation in Lebanon. The agreement between you [Lebanese] and Israel was a surprise to everybody. Nobody expected Israel to sign such an agreement and to want to leave [Lebanon]. It is not in Israel's interest to leave. Our brothers in Syria must help Israel to leave so that we can finish this problem and tackle the next one before it is lost. If we do not help Israel to leave we will then be helping it to be an expansionist state. We will once again be exchanging insults and shouting that Israel is an expansionist state. We should not give it the opportunity. Israel is one state and we are forty. We should not give it the opportunity. Why should we give it an opportunity? Now Israel says there is an agreement. Well, let us pull the rug from under Israel's feet and tell her: Well, you implement the agreement and we — the Syrian forces — will withdraw. We will withdraw simultaneously so that nobody will have an excuse. Get out of Lebanon so that we will give it back its sovereignty on its territory. This situation between Syria and Lebanon is not a problem between the Arab countries. It is not a problem.

We must catch up with the Palestinian problem and not become bogged down in the Lebanese problem until the Palestinian problem is lost. They have built settlements and it is finished; the problem has become a thing of the past. Then a new Palestinian problem will emerge in Lebanon. Israel will stay there another

year and so will Syria. Then it will become the problem of getting these people out. There will be claims that the situation has changed and there is a need to revise the agreement; and so this will be another calamity and Lebanon will be lost. I say that the Arabs must sit together, set their differences aside, and talk objectively and with realism. Who is giving Israel the opportunity to expand?

Al-Hawadith: Even if they sit down together, will it be any use?

Mubarak: Who will sit down together?

Al-Hawadith: The Arabs.

Mubarak: I say that they should resort to reason and logic so that they will be logical with themselves. Nobody should import ideas from abroad and impose them on the Arab world.

Al-Hawadith: Egypt's attitude with regard to supplying Iraq with arms and ammunition for the Soviet-made equipment had a great impact on Iraq and the Gulf. Will this role develop into Egyptian military intervention if the Gulf becomes the target of attack?

Mubarak: You mean if Iraq of the Gulf is attacked?

Al-Hawadith: The Gulf in general.

Mubarak: Let me tell you something. The matter is not as simple as you put it. The Gulf consists of small countries. An attack or occupation by a big power would not take a long time but nobody is expecting anybody to attack or occupy. All we want is that these countries should beware of the conspiracies being hatched in their own country. This is the only thing to be feared. As for Egypt, it cannot intervene militarily in the Gulf countries unless it is asked by these countries. I absolutely cannot impose military protection on anybody. We are against the Iraq-Iran war. We gave ammunition to Iraq after it announced its withdrawal to the international borders. We gave it ammunition to defend itself on its own territory. We are against the seizure of land by force. We gave it as much as we could so that it can defend its entity and borders. That was what we did.

Al-Hawadith: Jordan is considered to be the geographical barrier between Israel and the Arab oil, that is the Gulf...

Mubarak: Geographical barrier for what, for the land forces? This is a thing of the past and things have changed. What land forces? There is no barrier against the air force. It flies over people's heads and nobody is aware. Let us be realistic. When they attacked Iraq they flew over their heads and nobody knew.

Al-Hawadith: Israel now insists on the Jordanian option or what is known as "the alternative homeland" but so far this insistence is finding no response...

Mubarak: You know, if we continue as we are now a very big problem will arise.

Al-Hawadith: If an attack takes place on Jordan...

Mubarak: No, no, no. Without an attack or anything. If they postpone withdrawal (from Lebanon) for 6 or 7 months during which time they finish with the West Bank and Gaza, where will the Palestinians go? Tell me where you will send the Palestinians.

Al-Hawadith: Jordan.

Mubarak: I cannot tell you about Jordan. But a new problem will emerge. Where will the Palestinians who go from here and from other countries go? Are they going to remain just like this — no country, no home, and no land to protect them? This is the problem. The West Bank will be finished. They [the Israelis] do not want to tackle this problem except after the U.S. election campaign begins so that they [the American] have no time for problems concerning Israel. Is the U.S. Administration so crazy as to lose the Jewish vote and Jewish money? It is they [the Jews] who spend the money and not the government. At the end of this year the U.S. Administration will have no solution to offer. The Jews want to reach a particular solution. While you are asleep they are building. When Reagan's initiative was first announced Israel was building settlements at a terrific speed. According to the estimates of people who went there, it is expected that by the second half of next year, that is July, August or September, they will have completely filled the West Bank and Gaza with settlements. Which public opinion is going to agree to expelling these people from the land? None. The cause would be lost. This is the problem with the Arabs, and the Jews want to arrive at this situation. They are procrastinating and rejecting Reagan's initiative. As Arabs, the Jordanians and Palestinians must agree together and pull the rug from under Israel and return the ball to its court. Sit down together and tell the United States that you have established a relationship among yourselves. And King Husayn should join in and sit at the negotiating table, but the Palestinians must help Husayn. They too should sit at the negotiating table. Then you can see the United States falling out with Israel. But you should agree at the negotiating table. This was what the United States promised. Let them then fall out with one another instead of us falling out with one another and them watching us doing so. Our predicament is that we have the means by which we can make them fall out with one another and watch them doing so and put the blame on them, but instead we fall out with one another while they sit and watch us. We have the ability to agree with one another. My brother, agree on a federation or on anything with Jordan as this can later be sorted out among the Arabs, but do tell the Americans that we have established relations between Jordan and the Palestinians. They will then force Israel to accept Reagan's initiative. But always Israel says first that it will not accept Reagan's plan and is not going to accept it. This is their policy. It is we who will lose and who will help it to expand. It is we who will lose the whole area.

Al-Hawadith: Some Arab politicians and officials claim that there is a secret clause in the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. They claim that one year after the signing of the agreement any agreement between Lebanon and any other country shall be abolished if such an agreement is contrary to the agreement between Lebanon and Israel or if it is contrary to Israel's interest. Do you believe that there is really such an agreement?

Mubarak: By God, we are masters of rhetoric. When we signed an agreement they said it included secret clauses. Is there such

a thing as secret clauses with Israel? Israel will announce them after 5 minutes. Never imagine that there is anything secret when you sign an agreement with Israel. They will divulge it before you do. There were messages exchanged between us which should not have been made public. But you can read these in *Newsweek, The Washington Post, and Time. You will then ask the Congress* to whom were these messages leaked. There is nothing secret with open countries like these. Forget the words secret agreement.

Yes, if there is a [secret] agreement with Moscow nobody says anything. It will remain so. But with the United States it is a different case; an agreement is announced in a matter of seconds.

Still I say that we must be realistic and logical and understand the nature of the agreement.

Al-Hawadith: This question stems from a senior Arab official who has been on the move trying to persuade the other Arabs to reject this agreement, telling them: This agreement is more dangerous than Camp David. Lebanon will soon antagonize the Arabs, and this agreement will cance' out all your agreements with Lebanon.

Mubarak: I know who you mean.

Al-Hawadith: Please say it.

Mubarak: I know who it is and you know that I know. So there is no need to mention names.

Al-Hawadith: After Andropov assumed power there was a relative improvement in Egyptian-Soviet relations. Will there be further improvement between the two states?

Mubarak: Gradually. We have a trade agreement but it is a little too early to exchange ambassadors. I witnessed many developments. I was there during the reign of 'Abd an-Nasir and then of As-Sadat. Haste in these matters usually produces unforeseen results. At present we cannot afford haphazard blows or rigid uncalculated steps. The circumstances are different now. The country cannot afford electric shocks. Every step must be calculated. I cannot gamble on the people's future with moves of unpredictable results. If I listened to some of the impulsive people the country would be lost. They say change, change. Then what? No stability in the country and you run and run and then calamities would follow. Well, how am I going to change things and whom shall I bring in? If everyone comes and goes and if we dismiss everyone who has no experience, we will end up dismissing everyone in the country. No, we must proceed and reform continuously like every advanced country with an entity and foundations.

Al-Hawadith: What do you think of the claim that what is happening in the region is a theatrical piece staged by the Soviet Union and the United States and that the two have agreed to share influence, from Afghanistan to Lebanon?

Mubarak: Well, then why don't they agree and spare us the trouble. There has been enough killing by people with different interests. These are big powers, superpowers. They are the ones which supply the arms. When you want to fight, the arms you need will have to come from one of the two states, that is the United States or the Soviet Union. The other states are small states and they cannot do it. They take from either one or the other. If one door is closed they turn to the other. We are acting like swings flying to and fro in the air.

Al-Hawadith: A final question, Mr President. There can be no real Arab power without Egypt. Egypt's separation from the Arab world has created a strategic vacuum in the region. What is the way to Egypt's return to its leading position and filling the strategic vacuum in the area without the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement causing sensitivities in the Arab world?

Mubarak: Although the Arab world has drawn away from Egypt, Egypt is still shouldering and will continue to shoulder its responsibilities toward the Arab world as dictated by its duty, conscience, nature and position. Egypt has not changed. Egypt took the Camp David step, the initiative and these things. History will confirm that this was the best step taken. If anybody had helped Egypt.... Nobody helped Egypt at the time to act in another way. However, Egypt will still stand on its own feet. If we had not taken that step our territory would still be occupied. What were we to do? Our people suffered severly from wars. Just think how many wars we have been through. I say that we have spent more than $100 billion since 1948 and suffered 100,000 dead, wounded and disabled. Just think what Egypt would be like now if we had spent that money on investment in the country. Egypt was the richest Arab country. Look what war has done to us.

We are doing our duty and honoring our commitments to the Arab nation despite the fact that there are no relations. We welcome any solution. I say that I am prepared to go to see any Arab leader without embarrassing him. I will not hesitate to go to any Arab leader even in his own country if that would make them reconsider their position in the interest of the Arab nation and in the interest of this society which is being lost bit by bit. I again say that I hope to God that we may agree even to disagree, agree on disagreement, disagreement on Lebanon, agree on how to disagree in the interest of Lebanon and in the interest of the Arab cause. Do you know what would happen if we managed that? Syria would take a hard line and I play a role and you play a role and we would move together even though we disagree. In that case there would be agreement in principle even on disagreement. Disagreement could be arranged secretly or openly depending on its nature. This is the only way we can confront any aggressor against our rights.

Al-Hawadith: Thank you, Mr President.

Ghali on OAU's Achievements, African Issues

NC131339 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, Minister of state for Foreign Affairs and head of the Egyptian delegation to the 19th African summit conference, has said that during the conference his delegation held intensive contacts to highlight the Middle East issue, the Palestinian problem, and the efforts Egypt is making to find a solution to the Lebanese problem. Ghali said that the most outstanding success was the spirit that prevailed during the

conference, which was based on dialogue and peaceful coexistence despite different ideological affiliations. In addition, the conference achieved a reconciliation among the African countries.

Regarding the conference's resolution on the Middle East and the Palestinian issues, Ghali said that the resolution emphasized that the African countries will continue to support the Palestinian cause and the Middle East issue. He said that the Egyptian delegation tried to project the Middle East question and the Palestinian problem. He added that Ethiopian president Mengistu Haile Mariam, who is the current OAU chairman, and Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure will try to play a conciliatory role in solving the Saharan problem. Ghali stressed the need for solving this problem so that it will not again raise a crisis before the next OAU summit conference, which will be held in the Guinean capital Conakry. He referred to Egypt's role regarding the Saharah crisis, saying that 2 weeks ago Egypt declared its strategy on this crisis. It calls on the Saharan republic to willingly refrain from participating in the OAU summit conference, because this will satisfy both the countries that support the Saharan republic and the countries opposed to it. He said that this compromise was reached following 3 days of contacts and efforts on all levels. On the Chad-Libyan border disputes, Ghali said that the differences must be submitted to a committee of experts to determine the real borders.

Ghali Returns 13 June

NC131626 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1615 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, 13 Jun (MENA) — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali this evening returned to Cairo from Addis Ababa after having headed Egypt's delegation to the 19th OAU summit conference that went into session in Addis Ababa last Wednesday.

On his way back to Cairo, Dr Ghali stopped over in Khartoum where he met with Dr Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak, the Sudanese foreign minister.

Al-Baz Conveys Mubarak Letter to Reagan

NC132220 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2211 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Washington, 13 Jun (MENA) — A spokesman for the Egyptian Embassy in Washington has stated that Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and chief of the President's Office for Foreign Policy Affairs, today conveyed a personal letter from President Husni Mubarak to U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The letter deals with the Middle East situation and with the necessity of moving without delay to resolve the Lebanese issue because the situation continues to be explosive.

Dr al-Baz has made a brief visit to Washington, after which he returned to New York.

rief visit to Washington, after which he JORDAN AAMM

Al-Baz-Veliotes Meet

NC132210 Cairo MENA in English 2152 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Washington, June 13 (MENA) — Dr. Usamah al-Baz, Egyptian first foreign under secretary and director of Presidential Office for Political Affairs, had a few-hours visit to Washington, today, coming from New York. He was received at the State Department by Nicholas Veliotes, assistant secretary of state for Middle East affairs. The meeting was also attended by Egyptian ambassador here, Dr. Ashraf Ghurbal.

Al-Baz and Veliotes exchanged views on the current Lebanese problem. Assistant Secretary Veliotes briefed Dr al-Baz on the outcome of the recent visit to Washington by Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salim, and the earlier talks in Washington with the deputy Israeli foreign minister Yehuda Ben Me'ir.

MENA correspondent learns that both sides, Al-Baz and Veliotes, were of the view that every effort must be done to defuse the explosive situation, particularly between the Israelis and the Syrians. Egypt, and so are the United States and Lebanon, is of the opinion that dialogue should be continued between the parties concerned, namely, the United States and Syria, and Lebanon and Syria.

Al-Baz returned to New York following the meeting at the State Department. Al-Baz is on a lecture tour of several U.S. cities, expounding Egypt's attitude towards the situation in Lebanon and in the Middle East in general.

It is worthy of note that the Israeli top officials are visiting the United States very frequently on lecture tours, and to address American public opinion.

Atherton Conveys Reagan Letter to Mubarak

NC132256 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2225 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, 13 Jun (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has received a letter from U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The letter is in reply to the one that his excellency had sent to Presdient Reagan prior to the convening of the Williamsburg summit conference. It is one of seven letters that Presdient Reagan sent to the presidents of the seven European states who attended the conference.

U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Alfred Atherton handed the reply letter to Kamal Hasan 'Ali, the deputy prime minsiter and foreign minister, at their meeting today.

At the meeting, the discussion touched on the U.S. stance at the Williamsburg summit conference and on the text of the speech that was made by Alfred Kenneth Adam, the U.S. assistant secretary of state and head of the U.S. delegation [name and title as received]. The discussion also dealt with the U.S. position on the achievement of peace in the Middle East, the adherence of President Reagan's administration to the initiative that the

president announced on 1 September of last year, the U.S. efforts aimed at bringing about the departure of all the foreign forces from Lebanon, and the efforts that the United States is exerting with the parties concerned to induce them to implement the Lebanese-Israeli agreement as soon as possible.

Opening of Defense Office in Jerusalem Protested

NC140905 Cairo MENA in English 0750 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, June 14 (MENA) — Radio Israel announced yesterday that Israel rejected Egypt's protest to the establishment of an office for the Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens in Arab Jerusalem, Cairo press reported today.

Al-Ahram's diplomatic reporter learns that Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali had asked his assistant Ambassador Ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid to convey to Israeli ambassador in Cairo Moshe Sasson the protest of the Egyptian Government to the establishment of an office for the Israeli defence minister in Arab Jerusalem.

Ambassador 'Abd al-Hamid conveyed to the Israeli ambassador Egypt's protest clarifying the following points:

1. The decision to set up the office in Arab Jerusalem is a flagrant violation of the Security Council resolution on the inadmissibility of occupying land by force. It also conflicts with the Camp David agreements and the peace treaty. Messages were exchanged between Egypt and Israel on the status of Arab Jerusalem, according to the provisions of Camp David agreements.

2. The decision does not conform with the spirit of peace and renders the situation more complicated.

The Israeli ambassador returned to Cairo carrying the Israeli reply to the points, explaining that Israel considers unified Jerusalem its capital and that she has the right to choose the place she wants for establishing the office of its defence minister. Furthermore, that office was set up last year.

Ambassador 'Abd al-Hamid said that last year witnessed several regrettable developments. He said that Egypt did not know about the decision to set up the office in Jerusalem, adding that this does not give Israel the right to set up an office for its defence minister in Arab Jerusalem.

AL-MAJALLAH: USSR Ambassador Exchange Near

PM131402 London Al-Majallah in Arabic 11-17 Jun 83 p 9

[From "*Al-Majallah* correspondents' dispatches"]

[Text] Informed sources have told *Al-Majallah* that the exchange of ambassadors between Egypt and the Soviet Union will tke place very shortly and that Egyptian Assistant Foreign Minister 'Umran ash-Shafi'i is the most likely candidate for the post of new ambassador to Moscow. Another Egyptian assistant foreign minister will be nominated to succeed Hasan Abu Sa'dah as Egypt's ambassador to London in February. He is Ambassador Ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid.

Mubarak, Delegation Pay Visit to Romania

For Bucharest Domestic Service and AGERPRES coverage of President Mubarak and his accompanying delegation's visit to Romania, including Mubarak's talks with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, and Deputy Prime Minister 'Ali's meeting with his counterpart, Gheorghe Oprea, see the Romania section of the 13 June *Daily Report*.

Communique Reports 12-13 June War Operations

JN131700 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Communique No 1,121 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 13 June 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our great Army units are continuing their valiant activities and just battle in the arenas of heroism and honor against the forces of the reckless Iranian regime. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Yesterday evening an enemy patrol tried to approach our forward units' positions in the central sector of the battlefield. Our forces confronted and encircled it and managed to kill two soldiers, capture one, and force the rest to flee. The enemy also sustained one killed and one hardware stockpile destroyed in the same sector.

2. Last night a patrol from our forward units opened fire on a group of enemy troops opposite our positions east of Basra, killing two and wounding others. The enemy also sustained three killed in the same sector.

3. Four Iranians, fleeing the tyranny and persecution of the sanguinary Khomeyniite regime, have sought refuge with our forward units in the northern sector of the battlefield. They were safely evacuated to the rear. Our other units opened fire on a number of enemy troops opposite our positions in the same sector, killing two and wounding others.

4. One hardware stockpile was destroyed and a quantity of medium and light weapons was found in the Maysan sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 June 1983

Iran Accused of Being 'Enormous Closed Prison'

GF131337 Baghdad International Service in Azeri 1800 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, do the executioner rulers in Tehran believe that they are respecting human rights by forcing people to rot in prisons and by forcing others — including the young and the old — to suffer under the (?destruction) they have brought upon towns and cities? Worst of all is the execution of pregnant women in Iran. Apart from this, Iranian women are being subjected to the most vile tortures by the guards before the eyes of their children. The torturing of women and girls arrested by the Khomeyni guards has become a source of entertainment for the ruling mullahs in Iran. The pro-Khomeyni rulers are currently subjecting unfortunate Iranian peoples to various types of torture which were heard of during the Middle Ages and which have been remembered as [word indistinct].

Under the dark nightmare of the racist Khomeyni regime, Iran has been converted into an enormous closed prison. The number of poor people executed by the tyrannical pro-Khomeyni rulers to date totals over 30,000. And there is no limit to the number of people awaiting their fate in bloody prisons.

Ever since Khomeyni has worn his imperial sign, that is to say his turban, he has been committing every possible crime with a view to conspiring against neighboring countries. Had Iraq failed to stand against the Khomeyni regime with great courage, the peoples of the region would have come face to face with disasters unprecedented in the 20th century. They would have been crushed under the blood-dripping blows of the aggressive Khomeyni regime. The great sacrifice made by Iraq, however, has foiled all the hopes cherished by Khomeyni and the dregs who have gathered around him. In fact, this sacrifice has forced the (?cowards), who wish to export their Islamic revolution to neighboring countries, to remain where they are. The Iranian peoples — just like the masses around the world — are categorically rejecting Khomeyni's oppression and aggression. It is not possible to terminate the just struggle of the Iranian peoples through gallows and prisons. This is a reality and impostor Khomeyni must realize it.

Iran Said To Make '180 Degree Backward Turn'

GF131500 Baghdad International Service in Azeri 1800 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, as a result of the long and difficult struggle waged by Iranian peoples, the shah of Iran had to relinquish power and flee Iran. This significant anti-imperialist development took place 4 years ago. That is to say, Khomeyni, whose hands are stained with blood, placed his talons on the administration of Iran 4 years ago on behalf of the revolutionary gains of the Iranian peoples, and established a regime in that country which is more cruel and fascistic than the oppressive regime it replaced — the latter being one which lasted for many years in Iran.

Glancing at what Khomeyni has done in Iran during the past 4 years will reveal the fact that Iran has made a 180 degree backward turn. Iranian peoples have been dispersed in confusion and Iran has been converted into a ruined country, a prison. In addition to the great number of executions, the Iranian peoples have also had to shoulder the weight of hunger, disaster and unemployment. This pitiful state of affairs is still continuing. The just voice of the opposition political and national forces in Iran and the just demands of the patriots, who waged an unwavering struggle against the regime headed by the shah of Iran, are being confronted with Khomeyni's decrees for executions and death.

Although the Khomeyni regime has brought great disaster upon the Iranian peoples, it has been a source of content for international imperialism and Zionism. The reason being that the strengthening of such a regime in the Middle East makes time available in favor of international imperialism. Meanwhile, with a view to maintaining this imperialist state of affairs in the best possible way, the Khomeyni regime is prolonging its aggressive war against revolutionary Iraq. Its desire behind the prolongation of the war is the disruption of peace and tranquillity in the region.

However, no matter how long the war continues, the Iraqi people's banner of victory will continue to fly high. As for the Khomeyni regime, it will achieve nothing else but suffer inevitable losses.

'Illiterate' Iranian Leaders Castigated

GF131532 Baghdad International Service in Azeri 1800 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, what have Khomeyni and his turbaned group of impostors, who are the cause of the bloody fighting in Shush and Fakkeh, achieved through the bloody clashes? A total of 14,982 men of the Khomeyni forces died at the battlefronts as a result of these clashes. In addition to this, [word indistinct] tanks, 72 machines and 9 pieces of artillery were destroyed. The (?initiative) resulted in heavy loss of life and damage.

The illiterate Iranian rulers, who do not respect human rights and who have been sending the sons of Iran to the battlefronts of death, have never acted with common sense and nor will they do so at all. The reason is that their policy is one of deception, illiteracy, fallacy and aggression. These rulers are prolonging their war by binding the poor Iranian peoples with chains of servitude with a view to protecting their patrons and themselves from the Iranian peoples and creating security for themselves. Their only aim is to push the Iranian peoples away from progress and stages of development and keep the peoples of the region living in a tense atmosphere as desired and required by international imperialism, in addition to disrupting their peace and tranquillity. It is due to this that the illiterate mullahs' regime is reluctant to end its aggressive war against Iraq. They, in fact, have an ardent desire to occupy Iraqi soil.

These illiterate rulers must understand well that occupying Iraqi soil is impossible. Binding the Iraqi people with chains of servitude, captivity, and dictatorship is wishful thinking. The victory achieved by the Iraqi Armed Forces in Shush and Fakkeh will be remembered as unforgettable heroism in the contemporary history of war. Creating this legend of heroism are the sons of Iraq who have displayed legendary sacrifices in their endeavor aimed at keeping the magnificent history of Iraq pure and brilliant. If the Iranian rulers are ignorant of this fact, then they should try to understand it.

Salim Interviewed on U.S. on Syrian Problem

NC131352 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] In a televised interview before his return to Beirut yesterday, Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim spoke about the results of his discussions with President Reagan and senior U.S. officials. He said that these discussions indicated an identity of views. He expressed his belief that the Lebanese-Israeli agreement on the withdrawal of the foreign forces from Lebanon will be implemented in coordination between the United States and Lebanon.

The foreign minister pointed out that Lebanon enjoys strong U.S. support and that President Reagan and U.S. secretary of State Goerge Shultz are still firm in their determination regarding the withdrawals and that there is near Arab unanimity on the need to implement the agreement.

Salim explained that Syria cannot accept the agreement at present, but that it will show a desire in the near future to hold discussions with Lebanon on its forces withdrawal. He recalled that there are Arab summit resolutions providing for the withdrawal of all the foreign forces from Lebanon, and that Syria and the PLO had approved these resolutions. Salim announced that Lebanon did not ask for the renewal of the Syrian forces mandate at the Fes summit and that the conference took cognizance of this and asked Syria and Lebanon to hold negotiations on the withdrawal of the Syrian forces in light of the Israeli forces withdrawal from Lebanon.

The foreign minister pointed out that the Lebanese question has a U.S.-Soviet dimension and a local dimension. Therefore, he said, Secretary Shultz or his representative must sooner or later participate in resolving this question because Syria has many issues, such as the Golan question and the joint interests between Washington and Damascus, it wants to discuss with the United States. He added that it is in the interest of Syria to hold direct discussions with the United States because these discussions will confirm the independent course that President al-Asad, who left the door open to Washington and Beirut, is following.

Minister Salim reaffirmed that the agreement signed with Israel gives the Hebraic state security gains only. He said that any agreement for the separation of forces in a situation like the Lebanese situation requires such security measures.

Speaking about the multinational force, Minister Salim said Lebanon does not want this force to stay more than several months or 1 year after the withdrawal of the Syrian and Palestinian forces.

Chamber of Deputies Discusses Pact, Adjourns

NC131712 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Excerpt] The Chamber of Deputies session was adjourned at 1715 this afternoon following a long day of study and discussion of the draft withdrawal agreement with Israel. The Chamber of Deputies will resume its session tomorrow morning, Tuesday, since several deputies want to discuss the agreement.

The session began at 1115 this morning. At this session there was a 30-minute respite during which the deputies and ministers had a light, quick lunch. A high percentage of deputies, some 72 deputies representing the six Lebanese provinces, attended the session. In addition to this high percentage, the majority of the deputies decided that the session should be public, on the basis that Lebanon, which published the text of the agreement and expressed readiness to discuss any alternative, has nothing to fear from publicity. In addition, the government, which takes inspiration from the people's will in its endeavors to expedite the withdrawals, is confident that what it has done has received the people's support. The Chamber of Deputies and the political and spiritual leaders have also expressed this support.

Reportage on Security Situation 13-14 June

VOL: Israelis Overfly Syria

NC131225 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1218 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] A Voice of Lebanon security reporter has said that an Israeli formation of 10 warplanes at 1000 today overflew the eastern part of Syrian territory for some time. The Israeli aircraft overflew the south and the Golan up to Damascus, where Syrian planes immediately appeared but remained about 20 km away from the Israeli aircraft, which were flying at medium altitude. The Israeli aircraft then returned southward.

Syrian-Israeli Artillery Clashes

NC132007 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2002 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] The NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY reporter in Zahlah has reported that artillery clashes began at 2115 this evening between the Israeli and Syrian forces on the Hawsh al-Harimah plain in western Al-Biqa'. Flares were fired over the scene of the battle, which is still continuing until now.

Cease-Fire Ignored

NC140839 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 14 JUN 83

[Text] Our reporter in the north has reported that the clashes in the areas of Ash-Sha'rani and Al-Amirikan in Tripoli are continuing between the Red Knights and the Islamic Unification Movement, that the cease-fire which was agreed at 0830 has not been honored, and that the exchange of gunfire continues, easing at times and intensifying at other times.

The coordination committee is currently making efforts to put an end to the deterioration of the security situation. Meanwhile, the latest reports say that the tension has relatively eased, but it has been difficult to determine the size of the losses. However, it has been reported that Ziyad ash-Shami of the Islamic Unification Movement has been killed and that three other persons have been wounded.

'Ayn al-Hulwah Camp Clash

NC140924 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] There was an armed clash at dawn today in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp between gunmen whose identity has not been determined. Machineguns were used in the clash. Two Palestinians, 'Amir Ahmad Nawfal and Ibrahim Tuhaybish, were killed.

An explosive device exploded at 2200 yesterday on the Sidon-Jazzin road setting fire to an Alfa Romeo, registration no. 357555, owned by Rafiq al-Jawhari. This was followed by fire being opened on the vehicle and the Al-Andalus dry cleaning shop which is nearby.

Al-Biqa' Situation Stable

NC141019 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] In respect of Al-Biqa', the security sources have not reported any new developments in the wake of the tension which prevailed in the area yesterday following the limited shelling between the Israeli and the Syrian forces. However, Israel has denied any clashes with the Syrians.

Explosions Attributed to Army

NC140944 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0925 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Unscheduled station announcement]

[Text] We would like to assure the citizens concerning the sporadic explosions which are being heard in the Ar-Raml al-Bayda' area and its environs. We have contacted the security authorities who said that the Lebanese Army is conducting exercises in the Ar-Raml al-'Ali area and that there is no reason for anxiety at all. Thank you. We now return you to studio one.

VOL on Security Situation

NC141144 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Our correspondent in Tripoli has reported that the sound of intermittent explosions can still be heard in the areas of the clashes in the Ash-Sha'rani quarter and Al-Amirikan quarter in Al-Qubbah. The explosions are accompanied by sniper fire. Meanwhile, the violent clashes between the Red Knights and the Islamic Unification Movement have eased. During the clashes, Ziyad ash-Shami of the unification movement was killed and four other members of the movement were wounded. The wounded persons are: 'Adnan as-Sayyid, Muhammad As'ad, 'Adnan Tabbarah, and Jamal al-Hulwah.

As for the other parts of Tripoli, the situation is normal.

Israeli warplanes started their reconnaissance flights over the south early today. During their flights, they reached Al-Biqa' which is in a state of tension following the artillery exchanges between the Syrians and the Israelis.

According to reports from Ash-Shuf, the Israeli Forces have ended the cordon they had thrown around the town of Barja but they continue to surround the town of Dayr Qanun an-Nahr in the south for the 4th successive day.

During the clashes that took place in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp last night, two persons were killed. They were 'Amir Nawfal and Ibrahim Haydish.

Explosion Near Israeli Convoy

NC141206 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] In the mountain, a security source has said that at 1115 today bursts of fire and explosions were heard between Suq al-Gharb and 'Aytat townships, which lasted 45 minutes.

It was also reported that at 1225 an explosive device went off at Sidon's southern access near the Shu'ayb hospital when [Israeli] military convoys were passing on their way to the Ash-Shuf area. No information is available on the nature of losses.

Israeli Overflights in South

NC141212 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] The security situation in the south is very tense. Israeli warplanes have been increasing their daily flights at various altitudes, armed attacks have been taking place against the Israeli forces, roadblocks have been set up here and there, and some villages have been sealed off and food supplies have been prevented from entering them. Such measures took place in Barja and also in Dayr Qanun an-Nahr, which is still under siege for the 3d [as heard] consecutive day. Even the UNIFIL is prevented from entering it.

Intensive firing was heard at midday today inside Dayr Qanun an-Nahr. The reasons for it are unknown.

Tripoli Clashes Linked to 'Arafat's Presence

NC140605 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] We begin this newscast with the report we received from our reporter in Tripoli a few minutes ago about the clashes which have been taking place in the city since 0600 today.

The report from Tripoli says that clashes among the area of Al-Qubbah, Al-Amirikan square and the Ash-Sha'rani quarter began just before 0600 today. Rockets and machineguns are used in the clashes. Among the casualties, one person has been killed and removed to the (Al-Mazlum) hospital. The clashes are still continuing.

The intensification of the situation in Tripoli coincides with Yasir 'Arafat's return to the area of Al-Biqa' and the possibility of his going to the north where he is seeking to establish a center for himself.

Phalangists Elect Political Bureau Members

NC131029 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0930 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] The elections held at the central Phalangist Party headquarters to elect the chairman and members of the political bureau have ended. Our reporter, George Shahin, will talk to us about this subject:

[Begin live telephone dispatch] Following the reelection of Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil as leader of the Phalangist Party for 3 more years as of 1 July by a majority of 79 out of 80 votes and the reelection of Dr Elie Karami as party deputy leader by a majority of 75 out of 80 votes, the election of the 10 new members of the party political bureau from 28 candidates took place a few minutes ago. Those elected are: Antoine Shadir with 63 votes, Pierre Sayigh with 60 votes, Salah Matar with 60 votes, Shakir 'Awn with 58 votes, Lor al-Jumayyil with 57 votes, Ibrahim Najjar with 56 votes, George 'Umayrah with 56 votes, Munir al-Haj with 54 votes, and Antoine Ayyub with 51 votes. Dr Samir Ja'ja' and Alfred Madi got 44 votes each. Alfred Madi announced his withdrawal in favor of Dr Samir Ja'ja' but the party secretary general announced that the matter will be referred to the first meeting of the political bureau for decision on the grounds that Alfred Madi is the winner because he joined the party before Dr Samir Ja'ja'.[end telephone dispatch]

Amman Radio: Sources Welcome Shultz' Visit
JN131622 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Damascus — Syria has announced that it would welcome a visit by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to Damascus. Well-informed Syrian sources said today that Syria wants to keep the door open for a visit by George Shultz but that it will not discuss the Lebanese-Israeli agreement with him.

The statement by Syrian sources is in reply to reports that the U.S. secretary of state may make another tour of the Middle East late this month or early in July.

The Syrian sources also cast doubt on the possibility of convening an Arab summit to settle Arab differences and the Lebanese issues.

Shultz Invites Foreign Minister To Visit U.S.
JN131912 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Our Washington correspondent has told us that Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has in principle accepted his U.S. counterpart George Shultz' invitation to visit the United States. However, the official spokesman of the U.S. State Department said that the date of this visit has not been fixed yet.

Culture Minister Warns Against Aggression
PM130927 Damascus Tishrin in Arabic 6 Jun 83 p 8

[Syrian Minister of Culture Dr Najah al-'Attar article: "While Agitating About Syria's Dangerousness, They Are Preparing for Aggressive War Against It"]

[Excerpts] We emphasize that the Syrian stance announced by President Hafiz al-Asad after the signing of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement is one that has not changed and will never change either because of Arab, European, or American mediation or through war, if Israel, prompted by the United States, launches an aggression against Syria. This stance is quite clear and very plain: Syria will not withdraw from Lebanon before the Israeli forces unconditionally withdraw from all Lebanese territory without gaining benefits from their invasion.

I suppose that this has become understood, but what I would like to make absolutely clear is that everybody — the authority that signed the agreement with the Phalangist stamp, the proponents of the agreement who sometimes try to cajole Syria with kindness and sometimes hurl accusations against it, the audaciously hostile people within the Lebanese forces who in their papers insult the "sisterly country," the Americans who delude themselves by thinking that Shultz is more acceptable than Habib, those officials involved in diplomatic activity on all levels, and a particular regime that is dispatching its emissaries to the Arab and world capitals — that all these will save their time and effort if they understand Syria's precise, publicly declared, and unequivocal stand: that we are remaining in Lebanon by the right of Arab and national affiliation, national security, and the legitimacy whereby we entered Lebanon and spilled our blood for its sake. We separated the combatants in our capacity as a deterrent and not an occupation force. Any equation of the brother, neighbour, and friend on one hand with the aggressor and occupier on the other is unjust and vicious. It is better for those who do so to stop and to be ashamed of themselves.

More frankly, do not believe what Reagan said after the Williamsburg summit — that "some progress has been made with regard to convincing Syria to withdraw its forces from Lebanon." This has never happened and will never happen. If out of diplomatic nicety we did not declare the door to dialogue closed, this door is virtually closed and every dialogue with us is conditional upon discussing the abrogation of the [Lebanese-Israeli] agreement or upon the dialogue's being held after its abrogation — that is, if such dialogue is to succeed. President Reagan's talk of "continuing efforts to persuade the Syrian side to implement its pledge to withdraw from Lebanon" is nonsense and is designed to prolong the U.S.-Israeli occupation of Lebanon and merely to enable the enemy to carry out his plan against Syria. This is quite clear to us, and we would like it to be clear to the Lebanese people. As for Reagan's implied threat that "there is no need for any other method" at present, we know the method which Reagan is threatening and we are prepared for it.

Israeli Foreign Under Secretary Kimche told Habib when he met him before departing for Washington: "Israel's patience is about to run out. The Israeli Army will redeploy its positions and lines in the not too distant future." We took note of this patience that is running out, of the heavy Israeli buildup in Al-Biqa', of the incessant Israeli overflights, and of the U.S. satellite spying on our positions and forces and passing of information to Israel, which is a blatant violation of international custom. We would like to ask: What comes next? We are not expecting an answer, for the answer might be the launching of an aggressive Israeli-U.S. war against us. But what is new about this? We want peace, not surrender and security and not aggression. We do not want Lebanon to be a channel or a bridgehead for a military onslaught on us and the Arabs. Should such an onslaught occur we have no choice but war, in which case we will fight and fight to the last man. We will pay the price, but the aggressors will pay a higher price and the Americans will pay a double price. Their plans in the Middle East, which they want to dominate, will vanish into thin air.

This Is the Alternative

The language of the proponents of the agreement is far from convincing. After having forsaken Lebanese sovereignty they say that they are ready to abandon the agreement with Israel if those opposed to it have an alternative. Or they say that the agreement was the lesser of two evils and they shout, as if to convince us: What is the alternative? Give us an alternative.

Those who are rubbing their hands with fear must be reminded that Syria warned them of the danger of negotiations and of getting involved in them. When they got involved Syria stressed to them that any concessions would be rejected and we would fight any gain by the aggressor in every way we could. Nevertheless, they negotiated and they made concessions, trampled upon

Lebanese sovereignty, and wounded the Lebanese people's dignity.

Now they are throwing the gauntlet in our face. They allege that our failure to withdraw gives Israel the justification to remain, that our stand means refusing to help Lebanon to be liberated, and that while Israel was signing the agreement and pledging to withdraw it knew that it was not going to withdraw because the Syrians would not withdraw. The proponents of the agreement are not stupid, but they pretend to be stupid or take us for stupid. Those who, in the submission agreement, linked the withdrawal of the aggressor and occupier Israel with the withdrawal of Syria, the Arab sister that deterred the civil war and shed precious blood while doing so, are the very ones who thought that they could play this dirty trick on us. By this linkage they colluded with Israel over nonwithdrawal, because they realize that we will not withdraw as long as the aggressors pollute Lebanese soil with the boots of their patrols. It means that, under this game, they are collaborating with the Israeli occupation — something that has now been established and confirmed. Nevertheless, if after falling into this trap they wish to get out of it, it is easily done. As a nationalist Lebanese paper said: "If signing the agreement was the lesser of two evils, would not abrogating it be the least of all evils?" Since they are asking about the alternative, here it is: Let them go back to Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509 and stop putting all the "eggs" in the American basket. Let them strengthen themselves by achieving harmony among the sons of the same people, by Syria's stand, which does not lack firmness and resolve, and by the international situation and world opinion, which is against the Israeli invasion. Let them benefit from the division inside Israel, the state of fear in which the Israeli troops live in lebanon, and the protests by Israeli officers and soldiers to their own authorities. Israel will then be cornered, condemned, and requested to withdraw, and if it does not withdraw immediately, it will do so eventually because time is on Lebanon's side.

Blowing the Trumpet of the United States and Israel

What is strange is that Mr Shafiq al-Wazzan, the prime minister, from whom Lebanese nationalists and the Arabs expected a different stand, was doing Syria such a good turn that he was forcing us to say "Thank you, Mr Prime Minister." He told a press delegation from the Gulf that "had Lebanon wanted to look after only its own interest, it would have settled the matter with Israel in 5 minutes." Thus the purpose of the days and nights that were spent in negotiations was to "guarantee Syria's security." An indication of this guarantee was that he gave Israel the south, which is the closest and most dangerous point threatening Syria. In view of this farsightedness, which we did not understand or appreciate, we should beg him to pursue his "efforts" to be the "screen" for those collaborating with Israel.

I tell all the blusterers and the hostile conspirators against Syria that a great change has taken place on the chessboard since the 1982 war. This change does not lie only in the growth of Syria's strength, nor in its possession of painful and destructive means of repelling aggression, but also in the international situation and in the new, firm stand by the Soviet Union under Andropov. I would remind them of what the Soviet APN agency commentator said — that there is a difference between June 1982 and June 1983 because the country which Tel Aviv is threatening — Syria — is linked by a treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, which never abandons its friend in time of need. To fail to take this point into consideration is to play with fire, which will seriously burn whomever tries to ignite a new war in the Middle East.

Syria, the Bastion of Steadfastness

Now there is no As-Sadat, and no As-Sadat has a role to play. The battle is being managed by Syria; it is being managed by Hafiz al-Asad, that great Arab leader who is riding high. Britain's *The Economist* wondered on 21 May 1983 "can he be brought down from his high horse?" The answer is known. His enemies will not be able to bring down from his horse the one who fought the October liberation war, did not retreat, did not stop fighting, and continued the Golan war singlehandedly, whose valiant forces resisted the Israeli forces in Lebanon in 1982, inflicted heavy losses on them, and prevented them from achieving a strategic gain, who has now achieved a strategic balance, and who is uniquely courageous, they will not be able to budge Syria from its stand, make it shift left or right, or crush it as they are dreaming of doing.

Let Israel and its instigator the United States know that any rash step, any reckless shot, and any new aggressive military operation will bring the aggressors face to face not only with Syria and the Arabs but also with a new international situation and new international forces with whom any clash will take the war beyond its local boundaries into the interantional field, in which case the aggressors will bear the consequences and will be brought to account severely, and it will be too late for them to be sorry.

Lebanese Urged To Form Political, Military Command

JN110834 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 11 Jun 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Lebanese Nationalist Forces' Basic Task" *Ath-Thawrah* says: The current political contacts in the Lebanese arena among the various national parties and forces acquire special importance at this stage, not only because they stress the formulation of a political charter for the broad national front, but also because they contribute to the transformation of the political alliance into a military alliance and a comprehensive struggle to liberate Lebanon from the Zionist invaders and to foil the U.S.-Israeli contract of submission. The establishment of a political and military command will effectively contribute to the organization of the current military operations against the Zionist invaders, make them more comprehensive and effective, and transform them into a real war of attrition against the Zionist invaders. Backed by the people's struggle, this will constitute a force capable of confronting the aggression and the partitioning schemes.

With its parties, its organizations, it progressive and national forces, and its masses, which represent the vast majority in the Lebanese arena, the Lebanese nationalist movement is capable of achieving this objective and of leading the battle for liberation

on all levels, because it possesses the means to escalate the struggle, as it enjoys Lebanese, Arab, and world support. This is embodied in the effective support for the Lebanese national struggle and the firm, broad condemnation of the contract of submission and of the U.S.-Israeli schemes against Lebanon and the Arab nation.

Syria, which supports fraternal Lebanon with all its capabilities, will maintain its firm stand to foil the conspiratorial agreement, to confront the hegemony schemes, and to support the Lebanese national forces and resistance.

It will assist them to achieve the objectives of their legitiamte struggle, in order to liberate Lebanon from the Zionist invasion and U.S. control and to safegaurd Lebanon's unity and Arabism, because the battle to liberate Lebanon is a pan-Arab battle and not only a Lebanese national task.

Reportage on Soviet Union Delegation Visit

Received by Mashariqah

JN111428 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Damascus — Comrade Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, assistant secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party [ASBP] Regional Command, said: Syria will not yield to threats and our stand is firm. We will not compromise the rights of our people and nation. The struggle of our people will foil the agreement of submission.

Comrade Mashariqah made this statement when he and Comrade Dr Wahib Tannus, member of the ASBP Regional Command and Chairman of the Arab Syrian-Soviet Friendship Society, received at noon today Comrade Akil Umurzakovich Salimov, Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Republic of Uzbekistan, and the accompanying delegation, with the Soviet ambassador in Damascus attending.

Received by Al-Ahmar

JN121542 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Damascus — This morning Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party [ASBP], received a CPSU delegation led by Comrade Akil Umurzakovich Salimov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in the Uzbek SSR. Present at the meeting was USSR Ambassador in Damascus Valdimir Yukhin.

The discussion dealt with the developing friendship between the ASBP and the CPSU as well as with the successful cooperation programs serving the two parties' objectives and the two countries' interests.

Comrade al-Ahmar spoke highly of the stands of the USSR, the party, and the government, and of the USSR's support for our just struggle against the designs of U.S. imperialism and Zionism in the region to regain our legitimate national rights.

He said that what is taking place in Lebanon is a translation of these designs, which aim to deal a blow at the entire Arab nation and reinstate Zionist and U.S. control over Lebanon and the rest of the region. He reiterated that the Zionist enemy, which is being supplied by the United States with the most modern and sophisticated weapons and other aid, constitutes a threat to the region through its aggressive and expansionist policy. Al-Ahmar emphasized that the ASBP and Syria will continue to confront Israeli aggression, U.S. designs, and the capitulatory plans to be imposed on the region, the latest of which was the agreement subjugating Lebanon to Israel. This agreement, he said, transforms Lebanon into a U.S.-Zionist protectorate.

Comrade al-Ahmar added that Syria is strong in its people and party, that it stands as one strong, united front behind the leadership of militant Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, and that it will constantly confront these aggressive designs. Syria will not be hindered by threats and concentrations of force but will defend its independence, the people of Lebanon, and the Arab nation.

Comrade Salimov reiterated his party's and country's support for the just Arab causes. He said: We appreciate Syria's stand, which constitutes the basic pillar of confrontation to U.S. designs and we hail its continued struggle to bring about the objectives of liberation, peace, and progress.

Solidarity Meeting Issues Statement 12 June

JN121613 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1350 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Damascus, 12 Jun (SANA) — The International Secretariat for Solidarity With the Arab People and their central issue — Palestine — has reiterated its solidarity with Syria in its confrontation of Israeli-U.S. designs and continued Israeli threats. In a statement it issued here today at the end of its expanded meeting, the secretariat also expressed its solidarity with the Lebanese national and progressive forces, which rejected the agreement of submission concluded by the Lebanese authority with the Zionist entity. The secretariat described the ill-omened agreement as more dangerous than the Camp David accords.

The secretariat also clarified that the agreement threatens Lebanon's existence, independence, unity, and sovereignty; turns it into a U.S.-Israeli protectorate; and constitutes a violation of and disregard for the international community's will, represented by Security Council Resolutions 509 and 508, which provide for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon.

The statement said: This agreement aims at carrying out the Israeli expansionist plans, consecrating the presence of its forces in Lebanon by giving them a false cover of legitimacy, and strengthening U.S. military and political presence in this country. The secretariat also stressed the importance of bolstering the unity of national and pan-Arab forces and promoting their alliance with socialist and other friendly countries, foremost of which is the friendly Soviet Union. The secretariat emphasized that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East will not be achieved through unilateral and partialagreements, but by granting the Palestinian people their full rights, including self-

determination and the establishment of their own independent state on their national soil. The secretariat also called for launching various campaigns all over the world to secure support for the Lebanese national forces in their struggle against the Zionist invasion and the agreement imposed on Lebanon and to secure an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon in accordance with the two aforementioned Security Council resolutions.

Iraqi Front Denounces Turkish Intervention

JN140702 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2215 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad — The Democratic National and Patriotic Front [DNPF] has strongly denounced the Turkish armed intervention against the Iraqi people and their national movement. TheDNPF held the Turkish Government responsible for all con sequences, and called on the Turkish Government stop its intervention in Iraq's domestic affairs.

The DNPF has issued a statement to this effect, saying that the Turkish forces, operating in agreement with the fascist regime in Baghdad, have blatantly violated Iraq's sovereignty, thus flouting international law and norms. The statement said this serious action coincides with the Zionist occupation of Lebanon and the attempts to turn Lebanon into an Israeli protectorate, demonstrating the new aggressive course being pursued by imperialism and its agents in the region to strike at the revolutionary movement.

The DNPF called on peace-loving forces and all national liberation movements to voice their firm support for the Iraqi people and condemn this blatant violation of Iraq's national sovereignty.

IDF Spokesman Denies IDF-Syrian Artillery Duel

TA132109 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon radio station claims that there were tank and artillery exchanges of fire this evening between the IDF and the Syrian Army near Hawsh al-Harimah in the western part of the Al-Biqa' region of Lebanon. The report said that about 10 shells were fired, and after that several flares.

However, the IDF spokesman has denied that there have been any exchanges of shooting between Israeli and Syrian forces.

U.S. Affirms Opposition To Unilateral Withdrawal

TA140537 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] The United States has again made it clear to Israel that it objects to a unilateral IDF withdrawal in Lebanon. This emerges from the very first reports sent by Israeli ambassador to the United States, Me'ir Rosenne, to Jerusalem following his preliminary meetings with administration leaders in Washington. Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche departs for the United States today, and he will discuss with the leaders of the U.S. Administration the continued Syrian refusal to pull their forces out of Lebanon. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer is here in the studio:

[Schiffer] The United States continues to oppose a unilateral Israeli withdrawal in Lebanon. Perhaps in the future — the United States has said — following consultations held in Washington, but not now. The issue was broached during the first meetings held by the newly-installed ambassador, Me'ir Rosenne, with the leaders of the administration, and before that even more vigorously during the meetings Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Yehuda Ben-Me'ir held in the United States.

That is why political elements have expressed surprise at the statements made by the defense minister, who discounted the rumors spread in Israel that Israel has given in to U.S. pressure not to alter the IDF deployment in Lebanon. It is true, the political sources admit, that no one in Washington has yet twisted the arm of any Israeli representative, but the administration leaders have repeatedly made clear their opposition to this withdrawal, in no uncertain terms, and quite firmly.

I was also told that authoritative analysts [gormey ha'arakha musmakhim] have summed up the U.S. position, prior to the latest Cabinet session, more or less like this:

The United States is again expressing its opposition to a unilateral Israeli withdrawal. Such a move would seem to the United States to sabotage their efforts to bring about a comprehensive arrangement in Lebanon. A unilateral Israeli withdrawal will reflect distrust for the U.S. capability to bring about the removal of the Syrians as the U.S. efforts are at their peak. The U.S. opposition is also founded on the assessment that this could also torpedo the U.S. goal of rehabilitating the Lebanese Government.

Another reason mentioned by those analysts is that the entrance of a multinational force — perhaps including U.S. troops — could endanger the lives of U.S. soldiers, and this would cause difficulties with the U.S. public and in Congress. Moreover, the United States fears that a unilateral withdrawal might lead to the de facto partitioning of Lebanon, divided between Israel and Syria.

As mentioned before, the director general of the Foreign Ministry, David Kimche, leaves for Washington today to hold talks with the administration leaders in a bid to find a way out. Political sources have expressed the belief that the United States might ultimately accept a certain Israeli pullback, in view of the increasing public demand for this, and the growing opposition to a continued stay in Lebanon whose only purpose is to put Syria to the test vis-a-vis the Arab world.

Cabinet Reportedly Against Inquiry Commission

TA131822 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich has said that there is a majority in the Cabinet against establishing a commission of inquiry into the events of the Peace for Galilee war.

The genuine commission of inquiry is public opinion, Ehrlich said, and if the opposition wants to achieve its goals, it must submit a motion for the dissolution of the Knesset. Such a motion might win a Knesset majority. Minister Ehrlich made these remarks during a tour of Hebron Hills. The remarks were reported by our correspondent David Friedman.

New Deployment Might Curb Terrorist Attacks

TA131044 Tel Aviv 'Al Hamishmar in Hebrew 13 Jun 83 p 2

[Report by Yehuda Tzur]

[Text] Security elements believe that the terrorist attacks on IDF forces in southern Lebanon may be overcome if a new military deployment, coming in the wake of a political decision, is effected. They argue that there are plans that take into account the new needs that will be created in the field, if and when the IDF withdraws according to the agreement with Lebanon, or alternately, if it is decided to effect a unilateral withdrawal to the Al-'Awwali River, or any other line.

All these situations have a military answer improving security conditions in the area but this calls for a decision by government elements, the security sources noted. Knowledgeable elements pointed out that the absence of clear guidelines about an IDF redeployment makes the perpetrators of the attacks take the initiative, and does not allow the IDF to take the proper measures such as paving military roads [kvishe ma'arekhet], putting up fences, and handling the civilian population. UNIFIL sources noted that immediately after the attack at Dayr Qanun, the IDF went into villages in the area with many armored carriers, tanks, and helicopters, and soldiers conducted extensive arrests among the population. The UNIFIL sources pointed out that

undoubtedly such a massive reaction would only increase the hostile feelings toward Israel among the population.

The IDF has set up 16 new observation posts on the road between Tyre and Sidon, all of them protected with iron and bullet-proof glass. Foreign correspondents have reported that new checkpoints were set up along the coastal road. It should be pointed out, however, that the attack at Dayr Qanun took place on a lateral road.

Renewed POW Negotiations Sought With PLO

TA131024 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Israel again announced that it would like to continue the negotiations on the release of the Israeli prisoners. The announcement stresses that the PLO is responsible for the welfare of the prisoners it is holding.

Israeli sources told our correspondent Gabi Zohar that the unrest in the Ansar camp is caused by the detainees' wish to be released, and not because of the conditions in the camp. A committee of the International Red Cross visited the camp at the end of the week and found that the conditions in the camp are without fault.

IDF Spokesman Denies Reported Ansar Mass Escape

TA131631 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] The IDF spokesman has denied foreign reports that there was a mass escape from the Ansar camp in southern Lebanon. The spokesman told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that there was no escape attempt from the camp except for the attempt by a single detainee, who was killed by our forces' fire yesterday.

Foreign correspondents in Lebanon reported that IDF soldiers, aided by tanks and helicopters, combed the Ansar camp area. An AP correspondent quoted eyewitnesses who said that roadblocks were erected on the hills overlooking the camp and the roads leading to it. It was reported that 15 or more tanks patroled east of the Ansar camp and machinegun volleys were fired at olive and lemon orchards. Residents of several villages said that yesterday they heard shots in the Ansar camp and its environs for 2 hours, and according to them tens of detainees escaped. Clouds of smoke rose up in the air, the IDF forces lit up the area, and chased the escaped detainees in the direction of An-Nabatiyah. As mentioned, the IDF spokesman denied these reports.

Ansar Camp Conditions Described

TA131854 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] A committee has been set up to investigate the shooting at Ansar yesterday of a detainee who was trying to escape. Israel has again made it clear that it wants to go on negotiating a prisoner exchange with the PLO, and has also said that it will hold the PLO responsible for the well-being of Israeli prisoners. With more background on Ansar, Alan Ben-'ami reports.

[Ben-'Ami] The barbed wire prison compound at Ansar in southern Lebanon was built soon after the start of the Peace for Galilee campaign. Sent there were Palestinians, Lebanese, and other Arabs who had been captured during the fighting, or who were suspected of being PLO members or active supporters. A number of Europeans and Canadians arrested in Lebanon during the war were also detained there, but have all subsequently been released.

Ansar housed more than 9,000 detainees in its early days. Today almost 5,000 people are still behind its barbed wire. Most are Palestinians, but there are also some 900 Lebanese and about 400 other detainees from a number of countries, many of which are refusing offers to have their people repatriated. The detainees are treated according to the 4th Geneva Convention, which deals with the rights of civilians. The chief IDF attorney, Brigadier General Dov Shefi, says that this decision is based on legal, not political grounds, since PLO members don't serve in a regular army of state, wear uniforms, or carry their weapons openly.

International Red Cross representatives are stationed permanently at the camp, have a list of all the prisoners, and freedom of movement to see them and talk with them. Israel has also allowed international delegations to visit the camp to investigate conditions there. Charges that prisoners have been tortured or badly treated have not been substantiated, but neither has there been praise for the living conditions at Ansar. The prisoners live in tents, have a constant supply of water for cooking and showers, and are given their own food rations to prepare their meals. They are also allowed mail, parcels, and newspapers, but they remain behind barbed wire and, although a special review committee was set up to consider the file of each detainee and his case for release, almost half the files are still to be reviewed and detainees continue to plead their innocence.

But, some of the men who have been released are now back in Ansar, after being caught taking part in attacks against Israeli soldiers. There have been a number of riots at the camp and some escape attempts. In December, two inmates were killed and three others wounded, but an investigation board said they were shot after a vehicle patrolling the camp bumped into a ditch and a guard's cocked gun went off accidentally. Yesterday's shooting of an escapee was the first reported case since the camp was opened almost a year ago.

Press Comments on Lebanon Situation, PLO

TA140638 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] *Hatzofe* says that as long as Syria insists on leaving its army in Lebanon, the Israeli-Lebanese accord is worthless. It transpires that the Al-Jumayyil administration misled both us and the Americans when it claimed that it possessed Syrian assurances to pull its forces out once the IDF withdrew. In such a state of affairs, demonstrations advocating a withdrawal from

Lebanon without considering the alternative merely serve to make the Syrian position more inflexible. Why did these demonstrations not take place during the war of attrition in the Sinai, when the IDF had reached the banks of the Suez Canal and fought for its positions? *Hatzofe* believes that the solution to the crisis in Lebanon will be found in negotiations between the two superpowers. Although the Soviet Union wishes to gain a strong foothold in the region, it will nevertheless not prevent the Syrians from withdrawing from Lebanon.

The Jerusalem Post says that the PLO is preventing the release of the Ansar detainees, and that the prisoner exchange and release of detainees is being held up because of the PLO's insistence that its men be legally recognized as prisoners of war. This was something Israel could not accept, although the Ansar detainees are actually enjoying conditions similar to those of POW's. What is now holding up the negotiations toward the release is Ahmad Jibril's recalcitrance to cooperate with the PLO. Yasir 'Arafat has his hands full battling the rebels within his own Fatah, and may be powerless to twist the rejectionist Jibril's arm. In the meantime, Israel is obliged to keep the Ansar camp, seething as it is with discontent, under tight control — and wait hopefully for the day when its own men will be freed from PLO captivity.

Davar says that those who are afraid of holding early Knesset elections are worried about what would happen both before the elections, during them, and after them. The lessons learned from the last election show how that prior to election, the treasury can sometimes ease its clenched fist. But after the elections, the coalition partners might again join the Likud even though it is deposed and only holds second place. However, with all these considerations in mind, one must still not discount the wisdom in the suggestion to advance the elections. The opposition should wait for a coalition initiative to hold early elections and adopt it. The campaign, however, should be brief and cost conscious.

Drone Photographs Fatah Rebels' Fighting

TA131137 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 13 Jun 83 p 16

[Report by Barukh Me'iri]

[Text] The battles between Fatah rebels and 'Arafat loyalists were photographed by an Israeli drone, the Israeli television Arabic program revealed last night, The photos were televised. According to the television correspondent on Arab affairs, Shlomo Ganor, the Israeli drone took pictures of 'Arafat loyalists arresting Maronite rebels and shooting them. He added that during the war in Beirut, the IDF had a full picture of what was going on in terrorist headquarters and positions in the city. Terrorist leaders, including Yasir 'Arafat, were more than once viewed through the scopes of Israeli snipers. However, for fear of hitting innocent civilians the Israeli soldiers did not shoot.

Interviewed on the program, Chief of IDF Intelligence Major General Ehud Baraq said that, in his opinion, 'Arafat had come out of the present crisis due to his experience with previous crises. "Nevertheless, a split in the terrorists' ranks should not be ruled out," he noted.

Shamir Calls on EEC To Repeal Measures

TA131819 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Today Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir again called upon all the EEC countries to repeal the measures taken against Israel when the war broke out. He said that those measures had not been justified at the time and were not justified now.

The foreign minister also called upon Europe to take more vigorous action to influence Syria to remove its forces from Lebanon. Europe was not doing enough on this issue.

Mr Shamir was speaking to a group of a dozen EEC ambassadors in Israel.

U.S. Disallows Aid To Be Used for Lavi Project

TA140608 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] The U.S. Administration has again turned down Israel's request to be allowed to use some of the U.S. aid funds for the development of the Lavi aircraft. Our political correspondent reports that Ambassador Rosenne raised this request in his get-acquainted meetings with leaders of the administration.

OAU Chairman Mengistu Criticizes U.S. Policy

NC131834 Paris AFP in English 1800 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, June 13 (AFP) — Ethiopian head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam today urged African and other countries not to lease military bases to foreign powers.

Speaking in his capacity as Organisation of African Unity chairman, to which post he was elected last week, Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu also criticised the Western powers and the U.S. in particular.

The Ethiopian leader told a press conference: "The giving of military bases and allowing bases for nuclear weapons are certainly not contributive to peace and stability in the world. I think all countries, including those in Africa, must work towards this end — not to cede national territories as foreign military bases."

Lt Col Mengistu said the U.S. "fully supports Zionism, racism and apartheid" and had made it clear "it is not willing to allow peoples to be master of their own destinies." Washington was "aggressive" and had built "a large network of rapid deployment forces throughout the world." The U.S. was not interested in peace or disarmament, the OAU chairman said.

Speaking in the hammer-and-sickle-decorated HQ of COPWE — embryo of the future party to be set up in Ethiopia — Lt-Col Mengistu denounced South African attacks on its black neighbours, calling the recent raid into Lesotho an "atrocity."

He appealed for diplomatic and other assistance to the "front-line" southern African states and called for enforcement of a resolution by the 1979 summit of the OAU that stated that any South African attack on a member state should be regarded as an attack on all.

Speaking on the tasks of the OAU, Lt-Col Mengistu first mentioned independence for South Africa and Namibia, and then the holding of a referendum in the Western Sahara, as demanded by last week's summit. "If this (resolution) is implemented, we believe one of the most pernicious problems of Africa will have been solved." Morocco's commitment to Africa could be gauged solely by the referendum, he said.

Lt-Col Mengistu spoke forcefully of the need to attain economic as well as political independence. The latter without the former was only a "half-freedom."

On relations with traditional enemy Somalia, Lt-Col Mengistu said there was much hope for improving links, but Mogadishu was not interested. The OAU chairman said Ethiopia wanted good neighbourly relations and even confederation, but added "Our efforts have been thwarted: In exchange for the goodwill we demonstrated, we were invaded and attacked by our neighbour Somalia." "The Mogadishu government is still infiltrating armed soldiers to terrorise the border settlements."

On internal affairs, Lt-Col Mengistu said the "Red Star" operation in Eritrea and Tigre was multi-faceted and not only military. But he said many secessionist fighters in the two provinces had been "liquidated." Reaffirming Addis Ababa's willingness to negotiate, he said: "We had to do this because this is the only language they seem to understand." He said that in the Red Star operation, industry, schools, clinics and infrastructure had been repaired and rebuilt, and land was being given to the peasants after expropriation of the landlords.

Lt-Col Mengistu blamed drought, war and technical backwardness for the famine in the northern provinces and said that in fact, land reform had given the farmers new motivation to produce more food.

Further Coverage of OAU Summit Proceedings

Ratsiraka on Maghreb Problem

MB130634 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 0430 GMT 11 Jun 83

[First of two speeches by President Didier Ratsiraka at the OAU summit meeting in Addis Ababa on 10 June — recorded]

[Text] Mr Chairman: The Malagasy delegation and I would like to ask for the attention of certain heads of delegations here, who are truly direct collaborators with heads of state or government that are in the [words indistinct]. We are aware of the inconvenience we are causing by stressing our opinions, which are known to all, regarding the problem of the SDAR.

Thank you, Mr Chairman. In this address I would simply like to [words indistinct]. To begin with, I would like to express a great deal of heartfelt gratitude to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania for having had the courage to stop the fratricidal war which was tearing the Saharan and Mauritanian peoples apart. I would also like to express sincere and heartfelt gratitude to President Mohamed Abdelaziz for having agreed to temporarily abstain from participating in this conference, the 19th summit of OAU heads of state, in order to ensure the survival and to preserve the unity of our organization. It is a sacrifice of great significance. It is as great as the sacrifices made by the martyrs of the Saharan people, who die every day.

However, when we speak of a referendum, I believe we must be sincere and honest with ourselves. One must not put the cart before the horse. A cease-fire and a referendum mean (? many things). They mean prior negotiations between the two warring parties. Now, it is clear to all and sundry that the two warring parties are the Saharans and the Moroccans. President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria has contacted the King of Morocco. I remember they met at the border between Algeria and Morocco. That is self-evident proof of the fact that Algeria is not on a war footing with Morocco. Moreover, President Chadli took the initiative of asking the Maghreb heads of state to meet in Algiers. Certain heads of state did not attend the meeting for reasons better known to themselves.

Mr Chairman, when we speak of resolutions, Africa seems to lag behind the United Nations. In fact, on 11 November 1980, a resolution on the Western Saharan issue was adopted at the United Nations. It states in particular: "The United Nations is once again deeply concerned with the aggravation of the situation resulting from the continuing occupation of Western Sahara by

Morocco and by the extension of that occupation to the part of Western Sahara on which a peace agreement was concluded on 10 August 1979 between Mauritania and the Polisario Front."

It further states: "The United Nations therefore urgently calls on Morocco and the Polisario, the representative of the Western Saharan people, to hold direct negotiations with a view to achieving a final settlement of the Western Saharan question."

I, therefore, think that we should not do less than the United Nations, as we are Africans and members of the Organization of African Unity.

In our view, there are no wars which cannot be ended at the negotiating table. If that is possible, I even believe that there is no need to resort to a referendum if Morocco and the SDAR — or the Polisario, if the term SDAR offends you — hold direct negotiations. If there are direct negotiations between the two parties in question, between the two warring parties, I cannot see why the need for a referendum.

Mr Chairman, we most sincerely believe that this war has already cost us very dearly, both in terms of human life and of money, and that this fratricidal war must now end so that there may be a Maghreb of our times, so that there may be a Maghreb which is united, and so that there may be a confederation of the Maghreb, and so on. That is why, Mr Chairman, I believe the first thing we can insist on is that there should be direct negotiations between the two warring parties, the Saharans and the Moroccans. Second, if there is an absolute need for a referendum, this referendum must be an authentic and honest one.

An eminent (?statesman) belonging to our august assembly, the OAU, has told me that the organization has rejected the tripartite accord of Madrid because it denies freedom to a people and a country. I think, Mr Chairman, that it is the right of any people to decide their own future. I think that it is the Saharan people who must exercise their right to self-determination, to determine their future and what they want to become. That is why I believe there can be no free and authentic referendum for self-determination without prior negotiations and, second, without the withdrawal of the Moroccan occupation troops, administration, and settlements set up during the Green March into Western Sahara by Morocco. The need therefore exists to put an end to the Moroccan administration. Moroccans who went to the Sahara during the Green March must leave. Our organization and the United Nations must be in charge of organizing that referendum.

I (?shall remain here and continue) to observe the debate, and I reserve the right to defend human rights. Thank you, Mr Chairman.

Ratsiraka Delivers Second Speech

MB130636 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 0430 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Second of two speeches by President Didier Ratsiraka at the OAU summit meeting in Addis Ababa on 10 June "before the suspension of the debate on the Western Sahara" — recorded]

[Text] Mr Chairman, thank you for giving me time to speak again. There is a drama of sorts being played out here. I have been approached by the group which boycotted the Tripoli I and Tripoli II summits. I have been approached to try to save the OAU and to find a common ground of understanding. I love Africa. With all modesty I can tell you that Madagascar became a member of the OAU when I became foreign minister.

I have met Brother Abdelaziz, president of the SDAR. I asked him to make a sacrifice to save the OAU. He accepted the request. I do not beg the Saharan people, nor do I beg the Palestinian people. This is a principle of our country. It is they who decide. But, as a brother, we advised him to make a sacrifice so that the OAU may survive. And Brother Mohamed Abdelaziz said that he was not against a referendum. He is against Morocco, and not a referendum, as such. But, to ensure that any referendum held is a free and authentic one for self-determination, there must be a set of conditions. As the Mozambique brother pointed out, it is not the admission of the SDAR as a full member of the OAU that has blocked the implementation of the Nairobi decisions.

There is something else. Mr Chairman, you will recall that since the meeting in Mauritius, the OAU has asked Morocco to organize, or rather to accept, the principle of a referendum for self-determination in the Sahara. Morocco has always refused. Morocco said that the Saharan people had already exercised self-determination through the [words indistinct]. I no longer wish to belabor this point. We have already done a lot [words indistinct] Monrovia or in Nairobi. Perhaps someone may say that it is not possible to simultaneously accept the principle of a referendum and to admit the SDAR as a full-fledged OAU member and an independent state. To this I will say that there have already been precedents. In particular, I cite the case of Guinea-Bissau, which was admitted to the OAU as a full member while still under Portuguese colonial rule. Second, Mr Chairman, some people might also say that the presence of occupation troops, and their administration of a self-determined country cannot prevent that country from reaching independence. Such was the case of Guinea. That was then an exception, for in 1960 and 1958 only Guinea was able to achieve independence through a referendum.

Mr Chairman, you should know that (?there are other examples as well). All the other French-speaking countries were unable to

accede to independence because the French administration and occupation troops were still present in our countries. Everyone knows that peoples want freedom, states want independence, and nations want sovereignty. Algeria had a referendum before its accession to independence. This was possible because there were prior negotiations between the FLN [words indistinct] and France. The referendum on self-determination in Algeria was merely an honorable way out for the two parties.

The president, Brother Mohamed Abdelaziz, has set the conditions for a free and authentic referndum on self-determination. These include Morocco's agreement to negotiate with the other party, the Polisario Front — and it must negotiate openly. We heads of state and government present here can therefore issue a resolution on this question.

Second, Mr Chairman, I think that this is a very relevant matter. He also demanded that the Moroccan occupation troops and the settlements which were set up in Western Sahara during the Green March be withdrawn. How can Saharan fighters vote in security with the presence of Moroccan troops? Mr Boucetta, the Moroccan foreign minister, has just said that, because of his personality, and, I will also add, because of his popularity, the king of Morocco has called on his people to make sacrifices which entail the acceptance of a referendum. Given this, I do not understand: Why not go whole hog by withdrawing the [words indistinct], withdrawing the administration, withdrawing the troops, and withdrawing the settlements? With these factors present, the people cannot vote as Saharans. Mr Chairman, I have said that I have [word indistinct] confidence. If the second point regarding the withdrawal of the Moroccan administration, troops, and settlements is not achieved in the Western Sahara, if this second point is not fulfilled, we cannot work on any resolution; and, as far as I am concerned, or as far as the Malagasy delegation is concerned, if this condition is not accepted by this august assembly, if this condition is not accepted by Morocco, the Malagasy delegation will ask the SDAR to enter the hall. If you refuse the SDAR entry into the hall, we believe that the Malagasy delegation has nothing more to do here. We shall withdraw, Mr Chairman.

I am saying this because one must be frank and sincere with oneself. We have always justly supported national liberation struggles. We supported the PLO, Vietnam, the MPLA, Frelimo, the PAIGC, and so on. We are doing the same with the Polisario and the SDAR.

It is not necessary for the OAU to take steps. Here there are states or heads of state who are eligible for the OAU chairmanship. There are a certain number of states which are left aside when it comes to creating such and such a committee. I am not bitter, Mr Chairman, but I find this state of affairs to be unacceptable. The referendum must therefore be held under the conditions set by Brother Mohamed Abdelaziz. If that happens, we agree. If the conditions set by Brother Mohamed Abdelaziz are not accepted, we firmly ask that the SDAR return to take its seat here in our august assembly, or else the Malagasy delegation will withdraw.

I have said that we must not put the cart before the horse. By this I mean that the cease-fire and the referendum must not be effected until negotiations between the warring states take place. Otherwise, I have nothing against Morocco. I studied with Prince (Moulea Tellah). I say this simply because I believe the OAU must survive on (?honesty). It must not survive and live on the corpses of the Saharans. It must not survive and continue living at the expense of the Saharan people.

Mr Chairman, Gambia, or the president of Gambia, has just spoken of an interim adminstration under UN and OAU troops. Therefore, the presence of the Moroccan troops and administration are no longer necessary in the territory. I officially call on all heads of state here present, and particularly Morocco, to accept the conditions of Brother Mohamed Abdelaziz, because his country and his people have suffered much.

Thank you, Mr Chairman.

Ghali Highlights Economic Integration

NC111804 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1710 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, 11 Jun (MENA) — The head of the Egyptian delegation to the 19th African summit conference, Dr Butrus Ghali, has stressed that the integration of Egypt and Sudan is an expression and implementation of the economic resolutions of the African summit conference which was held in Lagos in 1980 and which encouraged the establishment of an African common market by the year 2000, provided that regional and other African markets precede it.

Ghali outlined the various aspects of the Egyptian-Sudanese integration charter to the African summit conference and said that it is an affirmation and an example of an attempt by two African states to establish an economic grouping in accordance with the Lagos resolutions.

Dr Ghali dealt with the Egyptian-Sudanese integration charter during today's debate at the African summit conference on the implementation of the Lagos economic resolutions — which concern cooperation among the African states in economic and technical fields and the future plan for this cooperation.

Leaders Comment on Successful Summit Opening

Mugabe Praises Chairman Mengistu

MB110744 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has told Ethiopian television viewers that the independence of Namibia is near and the emancipation of Africans in racist South Africa is on the horizon. Speaking in the program "Guest of the Week" last night, Comrade Mugabe described the success of holding the 19th summit of the OAU in Addis Ababa as a credit to its contact group and to Africa as a whole. He also praised the current OAU chairman, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, for having played his part to make it a reality.

Touching on the needs of Africa, the prime minister emphasized that it is imperative to formulate policies effective in raising the

general standard of living of its people. He said the continent should also develop a military capability to reinforce, protect, and defend itself and gave examples of such bodies as the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Comrade Mugabe stressed that he does not like to see democracy vitiated, because it gives the minority power to hold the majority at ransom.

Asamoah on SDAR Issue

AB091604 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Newsreel]

[Text] The secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, who is leading a three-member Ghanaian delegation to the OAU summit, has expressed his views on the successful opening of the summit and issues facing it, in the following interview with our correspondent in Addis Ababa, Baisie Appenteng:

[Begin Recording] [Asamoah] [Words indistinct] Now that the SDAR has made a concession and has voluntarily withdrawn to enable the summit to take place, it is up to the OAU to pressure Morocco to make meaningful concessions to enable the people of the republic to express their national will and to determine their own wishes.

[Appenteng] Mr Secretary, I am a little surprised that no OAU country came here apparently with any formula to solve this issue, though it (?disturbed) the organization for over a year.

[Asamoah] I think that most member states were thinking that there was a solution because you know the Committee of 12, which was charged with the responsibility of convening this summit at Addis Ababa, had met in Nairobi, that is, after the failure of the Tripoli sittings, and the basis on which this summit was called in Addis Ababa was that all member states were to attend without any precondition. (?It had been approved) by most member states that this time, no country will raise objection to the seating of the SDAR. So, it was quite a surprise to us here to find that in fact no solution has been found. But [words indistinct] that the Committee of 12 itself was a little surprised, because they had assumed that those member states who were opposed to the SDAR were prepared to come here without making an issue of the question.

[Appenteng] Now, despite these problems, we may take heart that there is at least a temporary solution to the SDAR problem. But then, yesterday at the opening session and also today in the report of the secretary general of the organization, the outgoing secretary general, there were calls that there is the need for a restructuring of the organization. What do you think about this?

[Asamoah] The Saharan problem obviously has made people aware of the shortcomings of the Charter of the OAU. There are some countries which believe that it is about time the charter was amended to allow for decisions to be taken by a majority and I expect that, in the course of time, some countries would propose the amendment of the charter to allow for decisions to be taken by a majority of the members. Now, I think with regard to the secretary general's concern, I think he was more interested in seeing how the organization can create the sort of institutions that can help the frontline states in the struggle that they have in South Africa. And in this respect, you know the OAU has a defense commission and Ghana happens to be the chairman of that commission at the moment and now that the organization is back on the rail, we expect to call a meeting of the commission sometime this year in Accra and this will be an appropriate occasion for the organization to plan ways in which they can strengthen the defenses of the frontline states and pursue the decolonization process with greater vigor. [end recording]

Mengistu Delivers Closing Speech

EA131230 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Speech by Ethiopia's Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of COPWE, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army, closing the 19th OAU summit meeting on 12 June in Addis Ababa — recorded]

[Text] [Words indistinct] since we were able to find solutions and a greater number of heads of state and government participated in this summit than ever before. Our summit was able to accomplish its tasks in a short period of time by passing a 13-point resolution in an atmosphere of unity and cooperation.

The summit approved the organization's annual budget and, after examining the different reports from the secretary general, made appropriate decisions on all the issues that were on the agenda. It also elected five assistant secretary generals, who will direct the activities of the organization. Dr Peter Onu was appointed acting secretary general until the next summit of heads of state.

Regarding the ongoing independence struggle in southern Africa, our summit once again affirmed the unacceptability of the idea that Namibian independence can come about only when the Cuban troops are out of Angola. It called for the independence of the Namibian people without obligations or pressure.

By condemning the terrorist activities and attacks that are carried out against the frontline states by the white minority racist regime, as well as the inhuman rule imposed upon its citizens, the summit reiterated its unswerving solidarity with our African brothers and sisters who are the targets of this injustice.

To avoid the continued killings among brotherly Africans in the Western Sahara, the summit passed a detailed resolution that it believes will permanently solve the problem and stop the killing. It is our belief that if the decision is implemented as expected, it will contribute to the peace of the area and to the further strengthening of our organization. Therefore, the people of Africa, who have been eagerly awaiting the success of the summit, are greatly relieved. Those who do not support our continent's unity and strength, those who fear it, taunt us by saying that Africa is finished. Those who laughed at us have been shamed by our unity, which has been strengthened more than ever, and by the new life being given to our organization. We

have revealed that unity is the source of our freedom and strength.

We have proved that we Africans, whenever faced with a difficult situation, gather together and make joint efforts to solve our common problems, which is an important part of our tradition. We have also shamed those anti-Africa groups who have been working on different kinds of sabotage for the downfall of our organization. We have proved that Africa can be of one voice and that it is the voice of 500 million Africans. We have made it clear to our friends and enemies once and for all that the unity of Africa will be further strengthened and cannot be shaken by waves of minor differences. [applause]

In short, the work we accomplished at this summit can be compared to the victories scored in establishing our organization. However, our organization still has many tasks to complete. Among these are the independence of Namibia and South Africa; the Palestinian issue; cooperation within the African Continent in economic and other sectors; implementation of the Lagos plan of action; close cooperation between Africa and the developing countries of Latin America and Asia; construction of a good foundation for the new economic order; and creation of conditions that will enable our continent to make appropriate contributions in the field of arms reduction, world peace, security, and so on.

Our organization should make every effort to ensure that Africa plays its appropriate part at the United Nations and in the Nonaligned Movement, and should see that our initiatives reach a wider (?audience). On behalf of the Ethiopian people and government, and on my own behalf, I would like to thank all the heads of state and representatives of Africa who have made the just-ended summit a success. [applause] In this respect, we unanimously thank and send our wishes for success in the future to the outgoing OAU chairman, His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, our organization's secretary-general, and his close subordinates. [applause] We thank our brothers and sisters who carry out the day-to-day activities of our organization, for the efforts they have made to master their responsibilities. We wish them all success in their future endeavors.

I acknowledge that the 19th regular summit of heads of state and government of the OAU has closed. Let us put our African decisions into practice. [applause]

Leaders Depart Addis Ababa Following Summit

SDAR President Makes Statement

EA131908 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] President Mohamed Abdelaziz of the SDAR has called on Morocco to abide by the resolution of the 19th OAU summit to resolve the conflict with the SDAR through a negotiated settlement.

Comrade Abdelaziz made the call in a statement he gave to reporters in Addis Ababa yesterday on his departure for home after voluntarily and temporarily withdrawing from the 19th He pointed out that SDAR withdrew from this summit and the previous two attempts at a summit in Tripoli in the best interest of African unity. He added that SDAR made sustained effort and paid immense sacrifice for the success of the summit. Comrade Abdelaziz stated that SDAR's right as a sovereign state was fully respected when the 19th summit was held here and added that the withdrawal was voluntarily and only temporary.

More Presidents Depart

EA131324 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0400 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Summary] The presidents of Guinea, Gabon, and Sao Tome and Principe were among those who left Addis Ababa yesterday after attending the 19th OAU summit. They were seen off by Fikre-Selassie Wogderess, deputy chairman of the Council of Min

CEAO Council of Ministers Meeting Concludes

AB111200 Paris AFP in English 1152 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Ouagadougou, June 11 (AFP) — A Council of Ministers meeting of the West African Economic Community (CEAO) ended here last night at the headquarters of the six-member organization of French-speaking states. A statement issued after the meeting said that members made proposals for cooperation in the areas of trade, sea and rail transport, rural water supplies, and community and national development projects.

The community includes the Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Upper Volta.

CHAD

Habre: All Prisoners To Be Released 'Soon'

NC132037 Paris AFP in English 1854 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Ndjamena, June 13 (AFP) — All prisoners in Chad are to be released soon, President Hissein Habre said here today.

Mr Habre said that his Justice Ministry was "now drawing up a list of detainees to be released, and I can assure you that no-one will remain in prison." The latest offer of clemency follows his offer last week to amnesty all those in exile for political reasons.

The president said that fighting had now ceased between Chadian and Nigerian troops around a group of islands in Lake Chad, which forms their border. He said the fighting, which lasted several weeks, had cost the lives of several hundred people, "particularly civilians."

Nigeria and Chad have both said that the border has now been reopened, but this was contradicted by eye-witness reports in the Chadian capital.

Mr Habre, at a press conference reviewing developments in the country in the 12 months since he ousted the government of Goukouni Oueddei, said that a four-point agreement reached by Chad and Nigeria to settle the border problem included a proviso for a joint military brigade to patrol the frontier. Other points were for a commission to mark the dividing line, the withdrawal of troops from both sides to positions they held before the fighting started, and a meeting of the two heads of states.

The Chadian leader also said that "mercenaries" recruited in the north-eastern Nigerian town of Maiduguri were being flown to Libya via the West African state of Benin in aircraft of the Soviet airline Aeroflot to join the forces in the Aouzou Strip occupied by Libya in northern Chad.

CONGO

GDR Party Delegation Arrives in Brazzaville

AB081526 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Summary] "A delegation from the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED], led by [words indistinct], arrived in Brazzaville at 1000 and was welcomed by Comrade Lucien Gegeye, a member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Central Commission for Control and Party Education." Speaking to newsmen, the SED political official said: "Our visit to the Congo is within the framework of the excellent bilateral cooperation which exists between the SED and the Congo."

"In fact, we do not forget that the Congo was the first country in the Central African region to establish diplomatic relations with the GDR." He added: "My mission here is to convey the cordial greetings of our people and our Central Committee to the Congolese people."

"Shortly after its arrival, the delegation laid a wreath at the Marien Ngouabi Museum. The delegation, which will spend 1 week in the Congo, will hold talks with officials of the Congolese party and government."

ZAIRE

French Official Visits; Aid Agreements Signed

AB131400 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Mr Jean-Christophe Mitterrand, the son and special adviser to the French president on African affairs, arrived in Kinshasa last night for a private visit to Zaire. He was met on arrival at the airport by the French ambassador to Zaire, Mr Jean Kientz, and by Citizen Mokolo wa Mpombo, Zaire's ambassador to France. It was not immediately known how long Mr Jean-Christophe Mitterrand will stay in Zaire.

Before the arrival of Mr Jean-Christophe Mitterrand in Kinshasa, three financial conventions totaling Fr7.525 million were signed yesterday at the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation between the Executive Council and the French Government. Mr Jean Kientz signed the conventions for the French Government, while Citizen Lengema Dulia, secretary of state for international cooperation, did so on behalf of Zaire.

The first financial convention, amounting to Fr2.650 million, will be used to finance a fish pond project. The second convention, of Fr3.115 million, is for the development of the tourist industry in rural areas, while the third convention, in the amount of Fr1.760 million, is for mineral exploitation. The agreements will undoubtedly further strengthen relations between France and Zaire.

GABON

Guinea President Makes Stopover in Libreville

AB131622 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Excerpt] On his way home to Conakry from Addis Ababa, President Sekou Toure and his Gabonese counterpart went to Libreville Sunday afternoon. This visit by the Guinea head of state falls within the framework of the efforts being made to strengthen the friendship and fraternity which exist between our two countries, governments, and leaders — Ahmed Sekou Toure and El-Hadj Omar Bongo. The visit is in response to an invitation extended to President Ahmed Sekou Toure by Brother El-Hadj Omar Bongo during his recent visit to Guinea to celebrate the 36th anniversary of our party of liberation — the Guinean Democratic Party.

GHANA

Draft Guidelines for People's Shops Released

AB121305 Accra Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Excerpts] The draft guidelines for the establishment and operation of people's shops throughout the country have been released. The guidelines say a people's shop is a community multipurpose shop that must be established within the framework of defense committees. Therefore, people's shops will be set up in every village, town, or city by people organized through their defense committees. The shops are to be owned and managed by the subscribing members of the community.

In the farming areas, the shops are to be located at the farmers' service centers in order to ensure the procurement and distribution of farmers' goods and a collective marketing of their produce. Each village should operate a shop of its own to be supplied from the main shop at the farmers' service center.

The guidelines stipulate that all households will pay a share subscription calculated at not less than 50 cedis per household member age 18 and above. A household unit is defined as a group of people with a common eating arrangement and living under one roof. A member of the household is any person who has been in the household for at least 6 months. The guidelines say that to ensure the efficient running of the shops, a management committee should be elected by the members of the shops. The management committee should be composed of at least five members and not less than two of them should be women.

A preamble accompanying the draft guidelines says that the establishment of people's shops must be seen and understood within the context of the overall economic and political situation. It pointed out that because of the existing distortions in the economy, which brought about the creation of a system that placed more premium on distribution rather than production, very little has been produced for a long time. And this has created a situation where the capacity to import to supplement local production has long since been on the decline.

The preamble noted that the scarcity of food and other consumer items that has plagued the nation for almost a decade and its accompanying speculative trade system has created problems that no ad hoc measure could effectively solve. The idea of the people's shops is therefore a new system of distribution aimed at throwing overboard the existing immoral and criminal incidence of kalabule [hoarding and other improper trade practices], diversion of goods, and the sale of commodities on a who-you-know basis.

The preamble made it clear that the draft guidelines are subject to appraisal at the unit level of the defense committee structures for modifications and refinements. The results will be passed through the coordinating structures to the national defense committees for collation.

GUINEA

Ceremony Honors DPRK Construction Assistance

AB101047 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Excerpts] A farewell ceremony was organized this morning from 1100 to 1200 at the Palais des Nations in honor of the Korean mission which supervised the construction of the Palais des Nations. The ceremony was presided over by Comrade El Hadj Moussa Diakite, member of the National Political Bureau and minister of housing, state lands, and urban affairs. Also present at the ceremony were Comrades Sekou Cherif, member of the National Political Bureau and minister of interior and security; Fode Mamadou Toure, member of the Central Committee and minister of finance; and Marcel Cros, minister of international cooperation.

On the Korean side were His Excellency Yi Ki-son, vice minister of external economic affairs and leader of the mission; His Excellency Son Yong-sun, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea; and all the Korean officials and technicians who participated in the construction of the Palais.

During this short but impressive ceremony, the comrade minister of housing, state lands, and urban affairs and his excellency the ambassador of Korea in Guinea signed a protocol on the completion of the construction work at the Palais des Nations.

MALI

Traore, Haydala Comment on OAU Decisions

AB131020 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Excerpts] President Moussa Traore returned home this morning with his counterparts from Mauritania and Guinea-Bissau. Before the summit, President Traore declared that we should do everything to preserve Africa's unity in the supreme interest of the continent. He added that the Addis Ababa summit would undoubtedly be decisive in this regard. A moment ago, at the

Bamako Senou Airport, we asked him if his wishes had been fulfilled:

[Begin Traore recording] It is a fact that the 19th summit was a very difficult one because of the differences existing among the member states and also because Tripoli I and II had failed to convene. Despite this, the Africans finally gathered in Addis Ababa and reconciled their differences. They gathered there to recover their unity, to overcome their differences, and to allow the organization to emerge even stronger from the crisis it has experienced — a crisis that nearly shook its foundation.

When the African heads of state met in Addis Ababa, they reached important decisions, as we have already said. These decisions concern the aid given to liberation movements in southern Africa and elsewhere and, most importantly, in the Western Sahara. As you have just seen, these important decisions were reached at this 19th summit conference. I can say that my wishes were fulfilled because I consider the 19th summit a success. This time, these decisions should be implemented because it has always said that our organization makes quick decisions that are never put into effect.

Before I conclude, I would like to thank President Mengistu Haile Mariam, and also the members of his government, for the warm welcome and fraternal hospitality they gave me and my delegation. [end recording]

Important decisions were made in Addis Ababa, and among them was the resolution on Western Sahara. It is a 9-point resolution that urges the parties involved in the conflict, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Polisario Front, to open direct negotiations in order to arrive at a cease-fire that will create the necessary conditions for a peaceful and just referendum on the self-determination of the Saharan people. We asked the Mauritanian president, His Excellency Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, if this resolution is a decisive step towards the settlement of the Saharan issue:

[Begin Haydala recording] As you said, important decisions were made during this summit. Among these decisions, the one concerning Western Sahara is, in my opinion, extremely important for the future of peace in the subregion — the northwest African subregion. I think that with this decision, we are undoubtedly heading toward a settlement of the Western Sahara issue. I think that in the following months, we will witness something new that shall bring peace to the Western Sahara. [end recording]

NIGERIA

Minister Discusses Cooperation With DPRK Envoy

AB102100 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Talks were held in Lagos today on ways of improving economic relations between Nigeria and the DPRK. This was (?stated) in a courtesy call on the minister of national planning, Mrs Ebun Oyagbola, by the ambassador of Korea to Nigeria, Mr Pak Won-chol. Chika Emehinwa was there for Radio Nigeria:

[Begin recording] Nigeria and the DPRK signed a technical and scientific cooperation agreement in 1977. The agreement provided for joint ventures between the two nations on both technical, scientific, and economic fields, as well as assistance on agricultural projects in the country. Mrs Oyagbola stated that Nigeria, as a nonaligned nation, was prepared to enter into cooperation with any other country of the world, irrespective of the system of government it operated. She stated that the country has such agreements with various nations operating different systems of government, without its affecting the ideologies of either side. The minister assured the ambassador that Nigeria will be prepared to concretize the technical and scientific cooperation agreement with the Republic of Korea [as heard] for the benefit of the peoples of both countries. She observed that no significant achievement has been recorded since the agreement was initialed in 1977 and urged the Government of Korea to strive toward ensuring that areas identified in the document for possible economic cooperation were put into operation. The minister said that it will be of immense benefit if the countries that produce hardwares made efforts to establish such manufacturing industries in Nigeria, as the Federal Government was going to stop the importation of such products in order to encourage of growth of local industries. She recalled the miracle rice that could be grown and harvested within a short period in Korea. She urged the country to find ways of effecting a joint commission between her [as heard] and Nigeria to research into the possibility of growing that kind of rice in this country. Mrs Oyagbola reminded the ambassador of her proposal for the establishment of one kind of agricultural project in Rivers State as well as piggery and poultry in different parts of the country, and urged him to expedite action of the proposed projects. She maintained that it will be meaningless if talks for cooperation should be recorded and not implemented and urged any country that entered into economic agreement with Nigeria to always work towards its implementation.

In his response, the ambassador stated that the need for cooperation between Nigeria and his country was realized late, because of distance, and noted that since there was closeness now, there would not be any difficulty to redefine any agreement reached for economic cooperation. He assured the minister of his readiness to work toward making good use of the provisions of the protocol signed in 1977. Mr Chol [as heard] disclosed that with the cooperation of his country, several tons of rice were harvested in Anambra State during the last agricultural season. [end recording]

Election Trend 'Seems To Favor' NPN, Shagari

AB120745 Paris AFP in English 0729 GMT 12 Jun 83

[By Paul Nwafor Ejime]

[Text] Lagos, June 12 (AFP) — Political commentators here have started sizing up the chances of each of Nigeria's six registered political parties as campaigning heats up for the general elections due to begin here on August 6. Voting is spread over one month, with at least five separate ballots — for the presidency, 19 state governors, the Federal Senate, the Federal House of Representatives, and the state houses of assembly. Provision has been made for run-offs in the presidential and gubernatorial elections.

So far the trend seems to favour the ruling National Party of Nigeria (NPN), which implies another four-year term for incumbent President Shehu Shagari, the party's flag-bearer for the August 6 election. But not everyone agrees about this, and several factors could change the situation.

For example, the Nigerian People's Party (NPP) led by former President Nnamdi Azikiwe has been doing well in the northern states, and observers expect it to improve on its showing in the 1979 elections when it won control of three states.

And the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN), a creation of veteran politician Chief Obafemi Awolowo and another strong opponent to the NPN, seems likely to retain control of the five states it won in the last elections and possibly do even better.

The NPN, UPN and NPP are seen here as the "big three," improving their positions at the expense of the three smaller parties.

The People's Redemption Party (PRP), which split into factions even before the death in April of its leader, Mallam Aminu Kano, is now considered a spent force. The governors of the only two states controlled by the party have defected to the NPP.

The great Nigerian People's Party (GNPP), set up by tycoon Waziri Ibrahim, has also lost much of its influence, with one GNPP governor switching to the UPN and the other to the NPP.

As for the "youngest," the Nigeria Advance Party (NAP) headed by lawyer Tunji Braithwaite which regards the other five parties as a "gang of old conservative horses," its rating does not appear to be any brighter.

Most analysts seem to think that a run-off election for the presidency is probable, with President Shagari as one of the two candidates. The choice for the second candidate is between Dr Azikiwe ("Zik") and Chief Awolowo ("Awo"). Most forecasters favour the chief for what would be a repetition of the 1979 trend. On the other hand, the 79-year-old Dr Azikiwe's supporters think of him as a possible runner-up because of his "thrusts" in northern Nigeria.

To win the presidency, a candidate must get a quarter of all votes cast in at least two-thirds of the 19 federated states apart from obtaining a majority of the total votes at the election. In 1979, a dispute after the first round over of interpretation of the two-thirds rule was resolved when the Supreme Court ruled that Mr Shagari was duly elected because he satisfied the criteria in 12 and two-thirds of the 19 states. Given the rate with which issues are challenged in courts here, observers believe that a candidate for the presidency needs to score the mandatory 25 percent in at least 13 states to spare himself, his party and perhaps the country an agonizing legal battle.

The NPN's inability to muster an overall majority in the 540-seat federal legislature at the last polls forced it into a later-terminated alliance with the NPP. There is speculation that if the NPN eventually wins the presidential race this time, it might once again need a partner to run the government. Strained relations between the NPN and NPP over their earlier accord notwithstanding, observers still consider a re-marriage between them a possibility.

'Avaricious' Traders, Middlemen Criticized

AB131350 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is not only those who burn down property that are enemies of this great country, neither is it only armed robbers that can be branded unpatriotic elements of the society. It is not only the smugglers that are inflicting economic injuries on this nation. Some of the traders or middlemen have (?suddenly shown) a lack of patriotism, exploitation of men by fellow men, and indeed extreme avarice and clear insensitivity to the sufferings of the masses of this country.

Today, the prices of all commodities have gone up by about 45 (?percent) of what they were a few months ago. (?Restraints) by these treacherous traders were effected through creating artificial scarcity of very many goods by hoarding. And so, when only few demanded goods are available at the counters, showrooms, and other places, the consumer is led straight to the altar of extortion, exploitation, and other economic punishments. And all those, in spite of the fact that the world economy has been convulsing under a very severe economic fever, with Nigeria having her fair share of the global economic hemorrhage. [sentence as heard] Some of the local manufacturers, fully conscious of the worldwide economic gloom, aid and abet these economic saboteurs by hoarding their products to the detriment of the Nigerian masses.

One would have thought that these manufacturers, middlemen, and traders should have heeded the wise saying of our elders: When the rat falls down from the ceiling into the sitting room, it becomes victim of all those around. In other words, everybody uses what is at their disposal to kill this rat. In this way, the monster of economic recession should have been and has to be fought by all those in a position to do so. This is, therefore, the wrong time for Nigerians to exploit fellow Nigerians for no just cause. That is why the recent warning by the Productivity, Prices, and Incomes Board to deal mercilessly and ruthlessly with all those who arbitrarily or illegally increase the prices of consumer goods cannot be more timely than now.

While unemployment is on the increase through the unreasonable and vicious retrenchment of workers by some manufacturers, while the world economic recession is making it difficult for government agencies to reduce unemployment, middlemen and traders are inflicting, through unjustifiable skyrocketting of prices, untold hardship on the Nigerian masses. Go to various markets in Lagos, visit the market in Ibadan, price the common foodstuffs in (?Ogwedi) market in Enugu, see the price tags in Kano, Kaduna, Cross River, Imo, and the major markets in all areas. It is the same inexplicable story of weekly price increases. What beats the imagination and reasoning of most citizens is how some Nigerians could be so unconcerned about the sufferings of their brothers and sisters. How could the love of money be given such callous priority over everything else?

The fact that market prices cut across all political, tribal, and ethnic boundaries should solicit the understanding and feelings of every Nigerian to come to the aid of the masses. This is beyond partisan politics. The Productivity, Prices, and Incomes Board should be assisted by consumers who are always at the mercy of these malicious traders. These economic saboteurs should be reported promptly to the pricing and incomes board.

Middlemen should reject the half truths and [word indistinct] of some of the manufacturers in respect of import licenses which they claim to cause the increase in prices. This is because, according to the minister of state for industry, the Federal Government has already taken adequate and timely action to ensure that import licenses for necessary raw materials are readily issued to all bona fide manufacturers.

Whatever the situation, the Productivity, Prices, and Incomes Board, which has now awaken up from its slumber, should not only bark but should also bite and be seen to bite progressively and continuously no matter who's [words indistinct] and whatever may be the temptations. For any Nigerian who has no interest in the economic survival of this country, any Nigerian who refuses to consider the importance of the economic survival of this nation, any Nigerian who glories in inflicting financial injuries on the masses through price skyrocketting, and any Nigerian who causes economic hemorrhage to this great nation, deserves no mercy, no sympathy. This group of avaricious Nigerians should be reminded of the wages of sin. They should be reminded that the Price Control Act No 1 of 1977 and the Productivity, Prices, and Incomes Board Act No 30 of 1977 are still in force. And accordingly, the Productivity, Prices, and Incomes Board should temper no mercy with justice in bringing these economic saboteurs to book. The Nigerian masses should be spared the agony of being bled to death through economic injustices by manufacturers, middlemen, and the (?hoarders).

SENEGAL

Diouf Returns, Interviewed on OAU Summit

AB131100 Dakar Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] The head of state, President Abdou Diouf, returned to Dakar yesterday afternoon after attending the 19th summit of the OAU in Addis Ababa. The head of state was welcomed by many high officials including the presidents of the National Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, members of government, the National Assembly, the diplomatic corps, senior officers of the National Army, and religious and traditional leaders.

Following the military honors, President Diouf answered questions from journalists:

[Begin recording] [First unidentified journalist] Mr President, Addis Ababa has just hosted one of the most difficult summits of the OAU since its creation 20 years ago. What lessons do you draw from this summit? My second question is: The Senegalese people were with you in spirit at Addis Ababa; they greatly appreciated the eminent role you played in overcoming the difficulties that hindered the summit proceedings. What do you think of the messages you received from the Senegalese people?

[Diouf] Thank you very much. As you rightly said, this summit was a very difficult one. I can even say that we nearly reached the breaking point, but, thanks to the concerted efforts of all the heads of delegation, we were able to safeguard our unity and save our continental organization. We were able to achieve this through intelligent political compromises that not only respected principles, but, at the same time, took reality into consideration. Despite the many difficulties encountered, I think it was a very good summit, but I believe that before the next one, we should try to clear all obstacles from our path that might again rear their ugly heads and put us back in the kind of situation we have been going through for the past 2 years.

To be more precise, I will make use of this concrete example: The OAU nearly broke apart over the Western Sahara problem. Yet, after the 1981 Nairobi summit, a resolution was passed on the self-determination of the Saharan people. According to that resolution, a referendum was to be organized following a cease-fire. This would allow a referendum to be smoothly organized within the time frame prescribed by the resolution we just voted on in Addis Ababa; that is, within a time limit of 6 months so that we clearly know the wishes of the Saharan people. I think if we are able to resolve this issue, we will not be confronted with the same problems when we meet again. We should also be more vigilant and make sure that fighting does not break out again so that the OAU can finally devote its strength to the great problems of the continent, which are the total liberation of Africa and the problems of economics and development.

As to your second question, I must say that I was extremely touched by all the messages I received. I see them as messages encouraging the Senegalese head of state and all the heads of delegations in Addis Ababa to pursue the same path of wisdom, unity, solidarity, and enlightened pragmatism in order to solve the problems of our continent.

[Second unidentified journalist] Mr President, do you think Africa has been sufficiently exorcised of its problems to avoid a recurrence of the situation it went through in Tripoli, where two earlier attempts to hold a summit failed?

[Diouf] I am not a fortune-teller, but, as you know, we are always tempted by this old devil; that is why I was just talking about the need to be vigilant. I believe that each time we pass through to a new stage, there will be new temptations awaiting us, and we will again be confronted by the devil of division and incomprehension. It is therefore our duty to have the courage, the steadfastness, the determination, and the necessary intelligence to solve these problems and cast away this old devil, as I said, by devoting ourselves resolutely to the most important issues. We will find that each time we concentrate on the essential things, instead of wasting our time on trivialities, we will triumph. But when we give priority to national selfishness, ideological options, and leave aside what should unite us, we will always fail. Thus, I believe that the danger is still there, but, judging from what I saw in Addis Ababa, I think we have the necessary politicial will and moral resources to cast out the danger and continue on the right path.

[First unidentified journalist] Mr President, you caused a stir by meeting the head of the Polisario. What is the significance of this meeting?

[Diouf] You journalists are the ones who know what constitutes a stir and what does not. I received the head of the Polisario in audience and held a long discussion with him. I think it was very necessary for the head of state of Senegal to do so in order to learn about the obstacles that prevented the cease-fire and the holding of a referendum as was stipulated by the 1981 Nairobi summit. After meeting the head of the Polisario and listening to him, I am, perhaps, in a better position to contribute, in conjunction with other African heads of state, to the implementation of the resolution we have just voted on concerning direct negotiations with Morocco, and the holding of a referendum after a cease-fire. [end recording]

Dakar on Ratsiraka 'Irresponsibility' at OAU

AB121045 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] The OAU had barely come out with a dynamic compromise on the Saharan crisis, which was proposed by Presidents Abdou Diouf and Sekou Toure on one hand, and Chadli Bendjedid and Mengistu Haile Mariam on the other, than the organization had to overcome another obstacle placed in its way this morning by President Didier Ratsiraka of Madagascar. This kind of (?counterattack) from the principal ally of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, launched in a straightforward manner and exceeding the limits of reason, was no surprise to any one. At best, it was seen as sheer irresponsibility.

The third day of the Addis Ababa conference opened with a new proposal by the heads of state for an acceptable settlement of the Saharan issue. During the debate, the proposals for the Saharan issue were again marred by threats and sabotage unabashedly expressed by President Ratsiraka who, apparently bitter over the successful role played by Senegal throughout the summit, saw our country as a rival and an adversary. Thus, when President Abdou Diouf proposed that a specific period be established within which a referendum on self-determination would be drawn up for Western Sahara, Mr Ratsiraka, who had up to this point seen nothing wrong with this solution, suddenly stated that the proposal was standing on its head, that is, to use the Malagasy head of state's own expression: It meant putting the cart before the horse instead of behind it. One cannot fully understand the nuances contained in such an ambiguous statement, but it appears to be crucial, for the Malagasy head of state, who is perhaps the only one who understands it, solemnly declared before all his colleagues that if the conference adopted President Abdou Diouf's proposal, his country, Madagascar, would call for the return of the SDAR to the conference hall, and that he would boycott the summit if his request was not accepted. As was expected, this demand was not accepted because all the delegates agreed that if the OAU went beyond the settlement proposal made by the Senegalese president, it would compromise the summit's chances of success.

In any case, after long hours of routine speeches, the conference decided to adopt President Abdou Diouf's line of action which, in the final analysis, is a wise, effective, and realistic one. An ad hoc committee comprising Senegal, Ethiopia, and Mauritania was, therefore, set up to put together a draft resolution on Western Sahara.

Observers believe that because of the composition of the committee, the draft resolution will be a replica of the solution proposed by the head of state. In any case, judging by the generally great respect shown by the conference to the Senegalese delegation, there is no doubt that the "Abdou Diouf solution" for Western Sahara will be the one adopted by the OAU even if Ratsiraka does carry out his threat to withdraw from the summit.

UPPER VOLTA

Demands of Rebel Parachute Troops Reported

AB131926 Paris AFP in French 1823 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Ouagadougou, 13 Jun (AFP) — According to military sources in Ouagadougou, negotiations are still underway between the headquarters of the Upper Voltan Armed Forces and the unit of parachute commandos in Po (160 km south of the capital) which is in a stae of revolt against the central authorities.

The same sources do not rule out the possibility that a meeting to find a solution to this problem will be held in the near future involving all officers of the Armed Forces.

The unit of parachute commandos in Po, led by Captain Blaise Compaore, revolted on 18 May following the arrest and dismisal of Captain Thomas Sankara, former prime minister, and Major Jean-Baptiste Boucary Lingani of the People's Salvation Council (CSP), the highest political organ of the country since the coup of 7 November 1982.

They are demanding:

— The release of Capt Sankara and Maj Boucary Lingani.

— The rehabilitation of former CSP officials.

— "Concrete proposals to reestablish confidence within the army." [quotation marks as received]

— Guarantees for their safety and their positions in the Army.

— The safeguarding of the interests of the people of Upper Volta

The same sources also point out that the officials want to avoid at all costs a show of strength which "could inevitably lead to a civil war," and that, to this end, the parachute commando unit is receiving its supplies of food and gas, as well as its monthly salaries, on a normal basis.

In Po, which has a population of less than 30,000, movement in and out of the town is controlled by armed parachute commandos.

According to travelers from the town, the situation is, however, calm and the people are going about their business normally.

without paying any particular attention to the movement of the troops, who are patrolling the town and carrying out identity checks of passengers traveling on the interstate highway between the Ghanaian border — 18 km from Po — and Ouagadougou. These same troops, approximately 100 in number, are enforcing the 0100 to 0500 curfew in effect throughout Upper Volta since the 7 November 1982 coup .

ANGOLA

Jorge To Pay Official Visit to Spain 13-14 June

AB120800 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Paulo Jorge, the Angolan minister of foreign affairs, will pay an official visit to Spain from 13 to 14 June at the invitation of his Spanish counterpart, Mr Fernando Moran.

During his stay in Spain, Paulo Jorge will hold talks with the head of the government of this country, Felipe Gonzalez, Fernando Moran, his counterpart, and with all the members of a commission for foreign affairs and [word indistinct] congress.

Bilateral relations will be at the center of talks which the Angolan foreign minister will hold with his Spanish hosts.

Interior Minister Comments on OAU Summit

MB131345 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Alexandre Rodrigues Tito, minister of the interior, returned home yesterday from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, where he represented Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Angolan head of state, at the 19th OAU summit. On his arrival in Luanda, Minister Tito gave us an account of the 19th OAU Summit.

[Begin Rodrigues recording] Honestly, I am not the most suitable person to make a profound analysis of the summit because I do not normally represent the president at this level. I attended the 18th summit in Nairobi, and I have been to Addis Ababa. Honestly, I repeat once again that I regard it as one of the most difficult summits the OAU has ever held. It was difficult in the sense that we had to reach agreement on when to hold it, and, in the process, the burning issues we face in Africa, namely, the Western Saharan and the Namibian problems, were solved.

The summit itself, although difficult, was a success because we managed to hold it. Once again there was a move to sabotage the summit. For this reason we had to spend almost 2 days, or 3 days, trying to bring together all the parties involved in the Western Sahara problem. This was the major cause of the division that prevailed and which had existed since Tripoli I and Tripoli II. In brief, and as you know, the SDAR agreed once again not to attend the working sessions in exchange for a resolution that mentioned the need for the two warring parties, that is, Morocco and the Saharans, to meet and discuss aspects of a referendum on the independence of Western Sahara. We managed to reach agreement on such a resolution, though with reservations from Morocco.

Another important problem that was solved was the resolution on Namibia, which condemned South Africa. We were able to adopt a good resolution on the Angolan situation, on the Angolan position regarding the Cubans, and on the problem of the South African attacks. It was all very good.

Another difficult issue that we had to face was the appointment of the OAU secretary general. Once again we felt that we were divided. I can say that there are outside interests on our continent exerting pressure on our countries with the aim of trying to keep our problems from being solved. It was not posssible to elect a secretary general during this session. We therefore reached a compromise. Since it was easy to elect the assistant secretary generals, the eldest among them was given the authority to carry out the duties of the secretary general on an interim basis.

A problem that we also thought would be difficult to solve was that of the venue of the next summit. This was so because in the eyes of many countries, particularly the progressive ones, the position of Guinea on the SDAR issue was not acceptable. We therefore thought that it would be difficult for some countries to accept the holding of the summit in Conakry, Guinea, because it was a decision that had been adopted back during the Nairobi summit. However, it was was easy in view of the efforts that had already been made to prepare this summit. It was decided that the summit will be held next year in Conakry. [Passage indistinct] [end recording]

UNITA 'Bandits' Routed in Huambo Province

AB101515 Luanda ANGOP in French 1435 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Huambo, 10 Jun (ANGOP) — Sources close to the Angolan Ministry of Defense have announced that on 5 June, defense and security forces aided by the local population routed armed gangs of the puppet UNITA movement in Cuima Municipality, Huambo Province.

These sources confirmed that in their disorderly retreat the rebel forces left behind several dead. It was noted, however, that they did succeed in carrying away several of their wounded.

Angolan Minister of Defense Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, currently on a tour of the province, took the opportunity to assess the situation for himself. He held talks with the local population, who pledged their readiness to fight the enemy until they are totally annihilated.

For his part, the Angolan minister observed that "the action is further proof of the helplessness of our enemies, who are trained, financed, and armed by racist South Africa, which also provides logistical support. But our enemies realize that all their machinations have been foiled," the minister added.

It must be noted that the sole intention of the UNITA rebels is to bring death to the civilian population and to steal their property. In this connection, the bandits in the pay of Pretoria killed many head of cattle and stole food from the people's shops during their acts of banditry.

FAPLA Captures UNITA Weapons, Explosives

MB131949 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] In a successful operation carried out by members of the 48th Brigade of the People's Forces for the Liberation of Angola

[FAPLA] against the armed gangsters of UNITA, some 50 km from Chitembo, Bie Province, the FAPLA captured a large quantity of war materiel that once again proves the close ties between the puppets and the racist South Africa. The captured war materiel includes 51 mines, 9 TNT explosive charge blocks, 3 C-64 blocks, 23 mine [word indistinct], 16 electric detonators, 127 ammunition [as heard] 10 rifle magazines and 9 South African [word indistinct]. The nature of the materiel captured by our armed forces is evidence of criminal and destabilization acts of the Pretoria regime, because many mines are planted to deny the peasants access to their own farms.

BOTSWANA

Masire Returns From OAU Summit in Addis Ababa

MB131032 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0510 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] The president, Mr Masire, arrived in Gaborone yesterday in the afternoon from Addis Ababa where he attended the 19th summit of the Organization of African Unity. Dr Masire was welcomed at the airport by the vice president, Mr Peter Musi, Cabinet ministers, members of the diplomatic community, and members of the public.

On his arrival the president inspected a guard of honor mounted by the Botswana Defense Force.

The OAU summit [words indistinct] should have closed on Saturday but was held up until Sunday by the deadlock over finally [words indistinct] to replace outgoing Edem Kodjo of Togo. The conference ended with a sharp attack on the United States.

LESOTHO

PRC Envoy Calls on Minister, Tours Projects

MB101240 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] The ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Mozambique, His Excellency Mr Wang Hao, called on the minister of agriculture and acting minister of foreign affairs, the Honorable Mr Peete, this morning at the headquarters of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. They discussed at length bilateral matters between Lesotho and China since the establishment of diplomatic relations last month. One of the issues discussed was the "food for self-sufficiency" project following the withdrawal of the Taiwanese technicians.

The ambassador's program included a tour of agricultural projects in the country.

Exchange Luncheon Remarks

MB110944 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] The minister of cooperatives and rural development, the Honorable V.M. Makhele, says that Lesotho hopes that the visit of the Chinese ambassador to Mozambique, His Excellency Mr Wang Hao, will strengthen the good relations between Lesotho and China. The minister said this yesterday in Maseru at a luncheon in honor of the visiting Chinese ambassador.

He said Lesotho was keenly interested in the development of its agricultural output through irrigation to ensure self-sufficiency in food production. The Honorable Makhele said he trusts that the diplomatic presence of the Chinese in Lesotho will also be hastened.

The Chinese ambassador said the Chinese have a high respect for the people of Lesotho, whom he described as very hardworking. He said the visit of the prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, to China had held the people of the two countries together. The ambassador said he trusts that the cooperation that has existed between the two countries at the UN and other international forums will be further increased. He said he also trusts that there will be cooperation in agriculture and other areas of economic activity.

Among those present at the luncheon were the honorable minister of education, Mr B.A. Tlelase, the minister of water, energy, and mining, the Honorable Matette Majara, and the senior permanent secretary and secretary to the Cabinet, Mr (G.R.L. Kotsokoane).

Information Minister's Resignation Accepted

MB140618 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] The prime minister's office has announced the resignation of C.D. Molapo [minister of information and broadcasting] from the Cabinet. The right honorable prime minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan,accepted Mr Molapo's resignation, which was submitted last Wednesday, 8 June.

MADAGASCAR

President Ratsiraka Returns From OAU Summit

MB121136 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 1030 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] President Didier Ratsiraka returned home today. At 0930 this morning the president, his wife, and his entourage landed at Ivato International Airport. He was met by high-ranking officials, including members of the Supreme Council of the Revolution and the chairmen of different state institutions, such as the People's National Assembly, the Military Development Committee, and the Constitutional High Court.

The head of state did not any comment after inspecting the guard of honor mounted by units of the People's Armed Forces and the gendarmarie. This was the president's second trip abroad since his reelection in November of last year. His first visit was to New Delhi, where the last nonaligned summit was held.

During this most recent trip abroad, President Ratsiraka went to France, where he stopped on an official visit, and later to Addis

Ababa, where he led the Malagasy delegation to the 19th OAU summit.

In France, the head of state attended several meetings and working sessions. He met President Francois Mitterrand and the French ministers of external relations, and economy and finance. He also had meetings with French politicians, and, as usual, spent some time talking with the press. During these meetings and working sessions, Didier Ratsiraka reaffirmed Madagascar's position on current international issues. Evidently, the visit was more a matter of bilateral relations than anything else. France remains our primary partner, particularly in matters of foreign trade. At the end of the visit to France, it was announced that the French president, Francois Mitterrand, will pay an official visit to Madagascar.

MAURITIUS

Parliament To Be Dissolved Before 21 June

MB131239 Port Louis Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] In Mauritius, Parliament will be dissolved before 21 June, and the prime minister will shortly announce the date of the next general elections in a television broadcast to the nation. This announcement was made by the prime minister, Mr Aneerood Jugnauth, at a meeting held yesterday at the (Place du Quai) by the Mauritius Socialist Movement, the MSM. The MSM was holding the meeting to celebrate the first anniversary of the Mauritian Millitant Movement-Mauritian Socialist Party victory at the last general elections.

MOZAMBIQUE

Foreign Minister Chissano: OAU Summit Successful

MB131306 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano said yesterday that Mozambique will be in the front line of the fight against enemy activity. Joaquim Chissano was speaking last night during an interview with Radio Mozambique soon after his return from Addis Ababa, where he took part in the 19th OAU Summit which ended on the same day.

Commenting on the summit Foreign Minister Chissano said that it was a success for the whole of Africa, for African unity, and for all forces that fight for peace and progress. Foreign Minister Chissano pointed out that all attempts by imperialism, which would like to see the OAU destroy itself, and Africa lose its collective mouthpiece, particularly now when the struggle in southern Africa is intensifying, were frustrated. He added that the summit approved resolutions on southern Africa which express our continent's support for the liberation movements in the region, and express its sympathies with the countries that have been victims of aggression by the South African regime.

UNCLAS 5U/BBC

SADCC Official To Discuss July Meeting Plans

MB110846 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] The executive secretary of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC], Frederick Blumeris, arrived in Maputo last night for an official visit to Mozambique. He was received at the airport by the finance minister, Rui Baltazar, and will hold talks with the Mozambique Government on the implementation of SADCC projects.

The SADCC executive secretary will also discuss issues relating to the next meeting of the heads of state and government of the SADCC member states planned for July in the Mozambique capital. We note that the SADCC executive secretary is visiting our country for the first time since assuming the post.

Reportage on Visit of Botswana Minister

Cites Port Improvements

MB111305 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Botswana's minister for public works and communication has said more of Botswana's future foreign trade may go through Mozambique ports. The minister, Mr Blackbeard, was speaking in Maputo yesterday at the end of a 5-day visit to Mozambique. He said that he was struck by the improvement made at the ports of Maputo and Beira during the past 2 to 3 months and by improved rail and (?oil) services. Mr Blackbeard said it was possible that Botswana would use Maputo port to carry out its trade deal with China, whereby Botswana would export coal and buy Chinese steel rails for renovating its railway system.

Concludes Talks 10 Jun

MB101530 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Colin Blackbeard, minister of works and communications of Botswana, returned to his country this morning after paying a 5-day visit to Mozambique. During his stay in our country Colin Blackbeard held talks with Mozambique transportation authorities and visited the harbors of Beira and Maputo. The visit was part of the bilateral contacts between the two countries within the framework of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference.

Defense Minister Chipande Introduces Secretary

MB101216 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] On Wednesday, Secretary of State for National Defense Tomas Augusto Salomao was introduced to generals and officers of the Mozambique Armed Forces in Maputo.

The ceremony was presided over by Minister of National Defense Lieutenant General Alberto Chipande, who stressed the concern of the party and state leadership to have the guidelines of the

Fourth Congress implemented. This concern justifies the actions now taking place in all sectors of the country's activity, the defense minister said. Lt Gen Alberto Chipande emphasized the need for the secretary of state for national defense to begin work at once. We cannot simply remain idle awaiting the decree on assignments from the Council of Ministers while we have tasks to carry out, Minister Chipande said on the occasion.

NAMIBIA

22 Guerrillas Killed Near Angolan Border

MB131350 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] South-West African Territory Force soldiers have killed 22 guerrillas. A communique issued in Windhoek today says the 22 were killed in what the communique said was a follow-up operation at the weekend. It says the operation was carried out close to the border between Namibia and Angola. The communique says during the operation a member of the South-West African Territory Force was killed. It gave no further details of the operation, nor of casualties.

RSA Soldier Killed in Operational Area

MB130856 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 13 June 83

[Text] Another South African soldier has been killed in the Namibian bush war. The South African Defense Force has announced in Pretoria today that Staff Sergeant (Donald Norman Kolbe) of Pietermaritzburg died in action in the operational area yesterday.

Twenty-eight year old (Kolbe) is survived by his wife, (Edie Kolbe), of (Sidney-on-Vaal Farms), Longlands, Pietermaritzburg.

Voice of Namibia Assesses State Council Plan

MB100748 Harare Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 8 June 83

[Station commentary: "South Africa's (?Latest), Endless, and Fruitless Internal Settlement Initiatives for Namibia"]

[Text] On Monday this week, South Africa announced yet another so-called internal plan for Namibia. This plan includes the formation of a state council that will rule Namibia. The past 8 years saw the failure of one so-called internal settlement plan of South Africa after another in Namibia.

On 1 September 1975, a long-prepared and much publicized so-called constitutional conference began in the Turnhalle, a converted gymnasium in Windhoek, capital of Namibia. South Africa announced it as the epochmaking opportunity for the Namibian people to decide the constitutional future of their country. South Africa has no genuine intention of handing Namibia over to its people, but is forced by several factors to take face-saving measures in order to avoid a conflict of grave consequences against the people of Namibia and the international community.

The protracted puzzle within the United Nations and the South African Government over Namibia's future, and the change in the balance of forces in southern Africa following the defeat of Portuguese colonialism in Angola and Mozambique in 1974, compelled the South African regime to take measures of showing to the [word indistinct] the Namibian independence dispute. During the 2 years from 1975 to 1977, South Africa managed to create a puppet political organization, the so-called Democratic Turnhalle Alliance — the so-called DTA — with a composition of politically naive, illiterate businessmen and tribal chiefs, bribed and brought together to form South Africa's puppet show in Namibia.

The so-called DTA was created and sponsored by South Africa in order to be presented to the people of Namibia and the international community as representing the true aspirations of the people of Namibia. South Africa took this move in the face of the growing, overwhelming support of the Namibian people for SWAPO, fighting for the true aspirations of the people of Namibia. A challenge to the illegal presence of South Africa in Namibia is [words indistinct] popular movement.

In order to please international pressures on the independence of Namibia and due to the intensification of the armed liberation struggle of SWAPO, the South African regime announced the holding of elections in Namibia in December 1978, a process said by South Africa that would lead to the self-determination of the Namibian people. That bogus election, carried out against the will of the people of Namibia and the international community as a whole, was characterized by the use of force for its [word indistinct]. Various methods of blackmail have been used, such as no medical treatment, no employment opportunities, and the threat of expulsion or actual expulsion from work against those people who were not in possession of registration receipts. South Africa then announced that the so-called DTA, which it created through bribery, won the elections and was to rule Namibia.

This sinister imposition of the so-called DTA on the people of Namibia was followed by the formation of a so-called Ministers Council out of the tools of the South African regime: members of the Democratic Turnhalle Puppet alliance. This was now what formed the internal government of Namibia, according to the racist regime of South Africa. The so-called Ministers Council's main role was to win the hearts and minds of the Namibian people with the view of denying SWAPO its support among the people of Namibia. The entire process, which was the initiative of South Africa's own making, was done in preparation for internationally supervised, free, and fair elections in Namibia. The South African regime has no doubt about SWAPO winning a free and fair election in Namibia, and thus it tried by all means to bring about a settlement in its favor in Namibia.

Last year, the South African regime realized that the Ministers Council was just a nuisance on which they wasted millions of rands that even failed to win the support of the Namibian people. As a way of doing away with the Ministers Council and experimenting another trick on the people of Namibia, the South African Government announced its plans to form a so-called

government of national unity in Namibia. The plan was to bring together the so-called Ministers Council of the DTA with other groupings like the one of (Arthur Kalangula), Justus Garoeb, and Hans Diergaardt's tribal grouping, together with renegade Shipanga's SWAPO Democrats, SWANU, Brian Olinn's party, and so on.

In this constellation of puppet groupings, South Africa wanted to add the (?religious leaders) of the churches in Namibia and the business community. The individual ambitions and (?narrow) personal interests of each of those bantustan reactionairies and opportunists made it impossible for them to adhere to their master's plan for a so-called government of national unity. Each of those bandits and puppets [words indistinct]. Fully aware that the Namibian people want genuine and real political change based on UN supervised and controlled elections, the Namibian church community, as well as the business community, told Pretoria that they will never be part of the new South African puppet arrangements. Several of the so-called internal moderate parties also understood very well that for them to agree to participate in the latest colonial maneuver is to put themselves squarely in violent opposition to the interests of the oppressed people of Namibia. Therefore, the so-called moderate groups outside the bantustan sector are afraid to participate in what is obviously going to fail.

It was frustrating to the South African regime to find that they could not even bring together their puppets — not to talk of other internal groups — against SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

In the face of such embarrassment, the racist prime minister, P.W. Botha, had no choice but to announce in a sense of deep frustration that South Africa will instead extend the Turnhalle puppet show for 3 months. This was done in the hope that the puppets will at least have enough time to reconcile their individual ambitions and thus to agree to a collective effort to serve their own narrow interests and that of their masters in Pretoria. In the meantime, as yet another desperate attempt, South Africa replaced the former so-called administrator-general in Namibia, Danie Hough, with Willie van Niekerk.

Van Niekerk took office in Namibia on 1 February this year. The South African regime assumed that, being a different person from the former administrator-general, Danie Hough, the people of Namibia would be cooperative with Van Niekerk in his duty to sell South Africa's neocolonial schemes for Namibia. On Monday this week, the so-called administrator-general, Willie van Niekerk, announced yet another cynical plan of South Africa for Namibia, which is the formation of a state council to rule Namibia.

In the announcement it has been said that the plan awaits approval by the South African Government while, in fact, the plan originated from South Africa. This is an old trick of the South African Government. The so-called constitutional conference of 1975 in Namibia, which took place during Vorster's prime ministership in South Africa, was first aired publicly not by Vorster himself, but by the Nationalist Party in Namibia. That is a rather ineffective way of pretending to suggest that [words indistinct], when it was clearly and calculatedly the brainchild of the South African Government.

We in SWAPO can say with confidence and absolute certainty that the plans for a so-called state council represent nothing else but a temporary maneuver and the last hope of a dying colonial power. All settlement plans with South Africa are designed to suit its ends and are short of the decisive ingredients to make them genuine. These ingredients are international credibility and a [words indistinct] of the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia, SWAPO. Thus, it can only delay the independence of Namibia, but not stop Namibia from becoming genuinely independent.

SOUTH AFRICA

Four ANC Terrorists Arrested in Transvaal

MB131634 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1611 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Cape Town, June 13, SAPA — Four insurgents, two of them positively identified as ANC terrorists, were apprehended in the Messina District of the northern Transvaal last week, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said today.

He said in a statement in Cape Town it had been discovered on June 10 that four people had entered South Africa from Zimbabwe after cutting through the border fence in the Messina District. Joint follow-up action by the South African Police and the defence force had led to the arrest of two of the insurgents on June 11, but the other two had succeeded in fleeing back into Zimbabwe, Mr le Grange said.

The two who were arrested had been positively identified as ANC terrorists who were trained in Russia, Angola and East Germany, among other countries.

The minister said that, according to information received, the four had flown from Maputo to Harare on Wednesday, June 3, and then headed for the South African border.

Two AK assault rifles, four magazines and over 2,000 rounds of ammunition for them, other ammunition, handgrenades and other equipment were also seized during the follow-up operations.

Two Former AWB Members Guilty of Terrorism

MB131737 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Two former members of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [AWB] have been found guilty in the Pretoria Supreme Court of terrorism under the Internal Security Act. Daantjie Viljoen of Klerksdorp and Hendrick G. Jacobsz were convicted of plotting the violent overthrow of the government to bring about constitutional, political, and social change in the country. The two men were also found guilty of plotting to sabotage multiracial hotels and the Cape Town chambers of the President's Council, and of plotting to eliminate Bishop Desmond Tutu and Dr Allan

Boesak.

The accused had amassed vast quantities of explosives and ammunition. Mr Justice van Reenen said he was convinced that the accused intended to overthrow the government. Both men had taken steps to defend themselves because they had expected the government to surrender within a short time.

Mr Justice van Reenen said it was not the AWB that was on trial, even though the accused had been members of the organization until recently, and it is therefore unnecessary to determine whether the organization is involved in the charges or not. Sentence is to be passed tomorrow.

SWAZILAND

Prime Minister Returns From OAU Summit

MB130836 Mbabane The Times of Swaziland in English 13 Jun 83 p 1, 16

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Prince Bhekimpi flew back home yesterday after attending a stormy OAU summit in Addis Ababa.

A number of government officials, including the deputy prime minister, Senator Ben Nsibandze, and the former acting prime minister, Dr Polycarp Dlamini, waited for his arrival at Matsapa Airport yesterday afternoon. Christians from different churches were heard singing hymns long before Prince Bhekimpi's arrival.

Prince Bhekimpi, accompanied by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr R.V. Dlamini, and the minister of agriculture and cooperatives, Mr A.K. Hlophe, told the gathering that the summit reached recovering heights when the Polisario agreed to pull out on Wednesday.

He further disclosed that Dr Sishayi Nxumalo remained behind at Addis Ababa to cast Swaziland's vote for OAU's secretary general. Answering a question, he said: "No one asked us about the land issue. We would have told them that this was our own private dealings."

ZIMBABWE

Official Says No Amnesty for Dissidents Planned

MB140903 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0806 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Harare, June 14, SAPA — No amnesty would be offered to bandits and dissidents, the minister of state (defence) in the prime ministers office, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, said in an interview published here today. He was replying to a statement made on Sunday by the ZAPU secretary-general, Mr Joseph Msika, who asked for amnesty to be granted to dissidents.

Dr Sekeramayi said many amnesties had been granted before and anyone who did not take advantage of them had only himself to blame. Amnesties were usually granted to people outside the country, not people who shot people, robbed buses or just to make a "fast buck." [as received] Dr Sekeramayi said there was no identifiable group he could consider granting amnesty. The robbers and bandits of Matabeleland deserved to be dealt with firmly and not favoured with the niceties of amnesty, he said. "A straight-forward murderer, a criminal, could not be granted an amnesty," he said. Bandits who had been captured had never given reasons for taking up arms, Dr Sekeramayi said.

Some were identified with Mr Joshua Nkomo from the slogans they shouted and the "Father Zimbabwe" badges they wore, said the minister.

Minister Issues Statement on Captured Dissidents

MB131840 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] The minister of state in the prime minister's office responsible for security, Comrade Emmerson Munangagwa, has issued the following statement: In an ongoing exercise five dissidents, all former ZIPRA captured recently, are being questioned in connection with a variety of crimes committed in Matabeleland including the abduction of six foreign tourists last July. No information on the tourists is yet at hand regarding their fate, and investigations are continuing.

That is the end of the statement.

Radio Truth Predicts New Civil War

MB101917 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 1700 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] We, the people of Zimbabwe, have the constitutional right to know the truth on events in our country. We know that the mass media of Zimbabwe, and particularly the daily newspapers, radio, and television, are restricted totally to churning out ZANU-PF propaganda and material deemed to be to the benefit of ZANU-PF. We know that anything that might embarrass our political leaders is suppressed. We know that ZANU-PF intends it should rule forever in Zimbabwe whether the people want it or not.

We know that it is ZANU-PF policy to intimidate and to ruthlessly eliminate all effective political opposition before the next election, which is due to be held before March 1985, if at all. We know that ZANU-PF wants to impose a one-party dictatorship upon Zimbabwe, and to outlaw all other parties. We know that the only way left to the people to change the government of a one-party state is through either a coup d'etat or through armed struggle, such as is taking place in Matabeleland right now.

Radio Truth objects to and totally opposes the proposed one-party ZANU-PF communist dictatorship now being sought by Robert Mugabe. We are allied with all the people of Zimbabwe who are of a like mind. Radio Truth will expose these criminals in ZANU-PF so that the people of our country will know the real truth of events within our borders. Radio Truth is committed to speaking on behalf of all those democratic Zimbabweans whose

voices have been stifled by fear of reprisal from ZANU-PF and its killers. Radio Truth is in this fight to the finish.

We spoke before of corruption, and we have told you already of how the drunkard Rex Nhongo has accepted a bribe of more than 2 million dollars to buy inferior armored cars from Brazil. Others within the ZANU-PF regime are doing exactly the same thing.

Yet, do you know that Zimbabwe is nearly bankrupt, its foreign reserves almost completely spent on the aggrandizement of ZANU-PF? Do you know that many of the men buried in HeroesAcre are actually the victims of ZANU-PF murders? Herbert Chitepo and Josiah Tongogara were both murdered by ZANU-PF members who are running Zimbabwe today.

The time is not far off when ZANU-PF will bring a new war to Zimbabwe, a far more terrible war because it will be a civil war. ZANU-PF doesn't trust the National Army so it has built the 5th and 6th Brigades, the militia, and the Youth Brigade as political forces. The time is steadily approaching when the political forces will be turned against the National Army. Radio Truth is opposed to the unconstitutional and inhuman practice of detention without trial now taking place in our country. Such detentions violate our own Constitution, the Lancaster House Agreement, and even the United Nations Charter on Human Rights. It is not enough to say that such things as detention without trial happen to others. One day it could happen to you.

There was no dissident problem in Matabeleland until Mugabe and ZANU-PF created one. Now the Matabele people are faced with the situation where they must either fight or die, and Radio Truth knows that it is not only the Matabele who are being forced into this situation. There are others not in Matabeleland.

By all means do as the Matabele are doing. Take up membership in ZANU-PF, buy the party's membership card if you must, but in your heart remember that democracy will return to our land one day soon. Do everything you can to help it return.